THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr21:'69:6m

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. apr21

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Potter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. apr22'69:1y.

E. F. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar31:69:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept19'68:1y.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., nov10:6m. 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

BIG MONEY Made easy with our PATENT ARTICLES, KEY, Tag and STENCIL Tools. Sample Outfit free. F. W. DORMAN & CO. 1y2:3m] 97 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr14:69:3m.

HENRY HERR, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr7:1869:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr22'69

PATENTS Obtained for Inventors, by Dr. D. BREED, Chemist, and late Examiner in the Patent Office, who has devoted eighteen years to the patent business, and will promptly prepare papers, drawings, &c. Terms, $20 to $30. Write for circulars. Direct to 518 F street, opposite the Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.* Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner. feb23:3m

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE will open its Spring Session March 30, 1870, Rev. R. T. Taylor, Principal assisted by six able instructors in the different Departments. Classes are being conducted, now, in Greek, Latin, French and German. The Principal is a successful Lecturer and Experimenter with his Apparatus, Philosophical and Chemical. Music on the Piano and Organ taught by a Professor and vocal music by a successful vocalist. The Institution is flourishing, and is no *experiment*; and it is determined by those having the direction of it that it shall stand in the van of Academies and Seminaries, as it has done confessedly for ten years. Address REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. mar.3:tf

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Weygandt, deceased, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are here by notified that immediate payment is required; all persons having claims against the same will present them duly a thenticated for settlement. MICHAEL BERRY, *Adm'r.* mar30:6w*]

Executors' Notice.—Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Robert Temple, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is expected; and all those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID PATTON, *Ex'r.* mar30:6w*]

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER. [apr14:70—1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put on Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enamicled polish; which is light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky sensation, so much complained of heretofore; and possessing the liability to break 100 per cent. less than any other system. It would be willing to wear the Vulcanite plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to many subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number is Dr. John Allison will exhibit fillings we have done 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa. T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER. nov16:tf]

Administrators' Notice.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of Mrs. Eliza Russell, dec'd., late of the township of Pulaski, Beaver Co., Pennsylvania, therefore all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. NEVIN, *Adm'r.* Pulaski, April 13: 6w*

The Southern States.

DO YOU WANT A RELIABLE JOURNAL from the South? The oldest, best known and ablest is the

MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER,

Published over half a century. Hon. John Forsyth, the ardent supporter of the Great Stephen A. Douglass, is the editor.

Every Northern Democrat wants the Register. It has an able Agricultural department; Hon. C. J. Semmes, editor.

Every Farmer and Mechanic wants to know all about the South, now offering so many attractions. Subscribe for the MOBILE WEEKLY REGISTER. Only $3.00 per year; $1.00 for 4 mos. Try it for four months. Send $1.00. Clubs—4 copies one year, $10.00. The Register is the largest paper in the South. Specimen copy free. Address, W. D. MANN, Prop. Register. Mobile, Alabama. may 4:3w

NOTICE.—The delegates appointed at the last Convention of the U. L. will meet at the same place of meeting previous to the Fall election on the 30th day of July next, to complete the organization. Block committees of the respective boroughs and township election districts, if not able to do so, will please hand over their list of voters to their district delegates on or before the 15th of July. By order of the CHAIRMAN EX. COM. may 4:1870:3w

BEAVER FALLS WATER COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned—or not less than three of the same—Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Act Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania creating and establishing The Beaver Falls Water Company, approved the 2d day of April, 1870, will meet at the office of H. T. & J. Reeves, in Bank Building, in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county Pa., on *Wednesday*, May 25th, 1870, at 9 o'clock a. m., and daily thereafter, one hour, so long as necessary, and open books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the Beaver Falls Water Company aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly aforesaid, when and where all persons so desiring may subscribe to said capital stock.

JOHN REEVES, H. T. HENNON,
O. W. MORRISON, ROBERT DUNCAN,
SAMUEL MASON, H. T. REEVES,
HENRY M. MEYERS, SIMEON HAROLD.
TESSENDEN. may4:3w

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the ARGUS office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 2:tf

WALL PAPER FOR KITCHENS.

10,000 ROLLS AT 6 CENTS.

WHITE BACKED PAPER,

10,000 Rolls at 12 1-2 Cents.

De Zouche & Co.,
112 Wood st., corner of Fifth ave.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
apr13,5w.

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries,

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:68.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES;

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5, S. SNITGER & CO.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, skirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov24:1y.

New Firm! New Goods!!

O'Leary & Singleton,

148 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Have just received a large stock and splendid assortment of

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Notions, Children's Carriages,

Toys, Hobby-Horses,

Carts, Wagons, &c., &c., &c.,

Which they are selling at Reduced Prices

To JOBBERS and the RETAIL Trade.

We make a Specialty of

LADIES' SATCHELS,

FANCY BASKETS, AND

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES.

O'LEARY & SINGLETON,
apr13:1y.] 148 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,

BURNERS, &C.,

Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturer's prices. [oct6.1y.

SLATE

THE

TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their

Very Dark Blue Colored Superior

Roofing - Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. apr28:tf

Miscellaneous.

D. C. HANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. D. C. HANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy1chgd.

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS,

STATIONERY &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

Insure Your Life

AT ONCE!

John Hancock

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to *think* of and *know* the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and *in addition* this Company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable*, after *one* payment. It also pays *dividends in cash* after *one* payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county.

COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*

Office, 150 & 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsable agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.

COLE & STROUD,
feb9:3m] General Agents, Philadelphia.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan12:1y.

Wall Paper.

WALL PAPERS;

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

At the Old Stand,

(For 25 Years.)

No. 59 Smithfield Street,

Second Door from Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

We call the attention of our former patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to supply them with a tremendous stock of

WALL PAPER,

of superior quality and excellence, at lower prices than can be had at any other

Establishment East or West.

CHURCHES, LODGES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Furnished at the very lowest rates.

Particular Attention Paid to the

Wholesale Department.

CALL AND SEE US.

apr20:3m] J. SHIDLE & SON.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—Train leaving Chicago at 8.30, P. M., arrives Alliance 6.[illegible] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.15 P. M., arrives Alliance daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom'd
Pittsburgh	155AM	645AM	9[illegible]AM	215PM
Rochester	310	800	1055	330
Salem	500	1001	1245PM	505
Alliance	615	1115	135	600
Canton	700	1215PM	225	648
Massillon	737	1240	305	725
Orrville	800	135	318	750
Wooster	835	207	350	825
Mansfield	1025	351	537	940
Crestline { A	1100	440	625	1010
Crestline { D	1115	500AM	640	1025
Bucyrus	1140	522	702	1043
Upper Sandusky	1215PM	710	732	1115
Forest	1244	740	806	1209
Lima	150	905	918	1255AM
Van Wert	256	1018	1044	300
Fort Wayne	430	1125	1200AM	430
Columbia	511	1238PM	1258	508
Warsaw	602	144	156	556
Plymouth	650	220	307	650
Valparaiso	808	430	447	750
Chicago	1020	635	650	1000

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom'd
Chicago	450AM	830AM	500PM	920PM
Valparaiso	710	1000	655	1151 "
Plymouth	801	1126	836	1230AM
Warsaw	1005	1215PM	943	127
Columbia	1053	1253	1037	208
Fort Wayne	1159	155	1130	305
Van Wert	1115PM	255	1237AM	715
Lima	225	353	123	830
Forest	353	429	240	940
Upper Sandusky	425	510	305	1000
Bucyrus	515	546	347	1046
Crestline { A	550	610	415	1115
Crestline { D	605AM	620	425	1005PM
Mansfield	631	700	452	1134
Wooster	833	857	619	301
Orrville	926	938	657	327
Massillon	949	921	717	355
Canton	1009	936	735	413
Alliance	1053	1016	840	453
Salem	1153	1056	908	535
Rochester	1235PM	1235AM	1008	625
Pittsburgh	215	140	1155	705

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50a. m. Youngstown, 10.40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 8.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.30 p.m. Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

F. M. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	815AM	1235PM	335PM
Euclid Street	830	1245	340
Hudson	935	140	445
Ravenna	1004	210	518
Alliance	1100	249	600
Bayard	1130	315	
Wellsville	105PM	435	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	885AM	355PM	
Bayard	1015	510	
Alliance	1120	555	725AM
Ravenna	1205PM	611	815
Hudson	1245	636	855
Euclid Street	146	719	955
Cleveland	200	730	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	"	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	545AM	735AM	150PM	420PM
Bridgeport	555	815	200	440
Steubenville	700	9055	306	605
Wellsville	815	125PM	455	
Smith's Ferry	1045	256	655	
Beaver	140	446	814	
Rochester	225	530	856	
Pittsburgh	405	705	935	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	625AM	155PM	450PM	
Rochester	725	955	559	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	817	333	648	
Wellsville	950	515	820	
Steubenville	1045	620		705AM
Bridgeport	1058	633		815
Bellair	1010	640		830

*This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 9[illegible] a.m.
Bayard, 11:00 a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 3.45pm

F. M. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

Miscellaneous.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware,

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts, Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Japanned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf.

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell them Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Denim, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Wil[illegible] Iron and Steel, Floor, Glass, Brush and Notions a Variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Denims, Crash and Hosiery, [illegible] Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 Bbls. [illegible] Cornmeal, Clover City AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,
apr13:tc

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS, PURE LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies, Paints, Oils, AND DYE STUFFS: TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS BRUSHES, PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dr. Sponsoe's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

[rail'67 J. MOORE.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[Written for the Beaver Argus.]

SPRING.

BY GALEN.

Hail to the beauteous days of returning Spring!
Which April breezes to us bring.
Hail to the season, whose echoing note
Has roused to gladness things remote!
Spring has come, the prompted smiling queen,
Gaily she wears her lovely vesture green;
The verdure that creeps along the ground
Has cast off Winter's coat of brown.
Nature awakes! and signs the welcome chime,
Her works echo the life-returning rhyme—
And voices cry; "she's here! she's here!"
Ringing so sweetly, loud and clear,—
A chorus of breezes, streams and groves,—
All the grand music to which nature moves—
Poor fowls continuous anthem of praise
For that which Spring to them conveys.
The softest skies, of clearest ether blue—
Just skirting Heaven from our view—
With countless starry torches bright,
That gleam and glow in returning night,
Down through the vast etherial skies
On continents, lakes, oceans and isles,
Shines some of transcendent sheen;
While myriad rays of glory intervene.
Up springs the Winter's buried seed—
The leaf, the flowers that weave—
Each tiny plant lifts its face to call
And kiss the sunbeams, as they fall.
The tender branching of the stems—
Interwove—form gay diadems.
Forth spring the buttons flowers sweet,
Making the morn of Spring replete
With incensed glories, rich and rare,
With wondrous magic glad the air;
The lovers join the grateful strain
To Him who adorns the realling plain.
The throbbing zephyrs to us bear
The joyous birds, whose voices rear,
Lays of Eden, whose symphonies
Charm the ear, in each lusty breeze
Gliding back and forth 'neath the leaves,
As through the day their sweet song weaves.
The swallows, from climes beyond thence
Appearing, trill their notes of glee—
Early in the morn their reveille:
On the wing, beats wild and free—
Soaring around, aloft, on high,
'Till evening closes their revelry.
The waters leap to greet the sunny day,
Making sweet music in their merry play;
Flashing, dashing, in the clear sunlight;
Gleaming, parting, in the pale moonlight;
Stealing softly among the peeping flowers,
Flinging their coolness through forest bowers;
Onward they glide, so wild and free,
To their home in the dark blue sea.
The glorious beauty of the woodland shade,
The moving stream and wild cascade,
Woods, flowers, skies, and the green sod
Proclaim the unending goodness of God.
All, all the hymn of praise doth sing
To Him who gives the glorious Spring.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather—Farming Activity—Tardiness of Congress—Financial Question—The Funding Bill and the Tariff—Georgian Affairs—American Fortifications—The Commissioner of Education—Cottonized Flax and Hemp—Land Office, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Apr. 28, 1870.

The weather here is indeed delightful. The warm rains of late has forced vegetation ahead beyond all conception; and in this latitude after the middle of April, there is little danger of frosts to effect the most delicate plants.

There is more activity among farmers this spring than any time since the war. The land for miles around Washington is a sandy loam, of easy cultivation, and well adapted to gardening and fruit growing. I learn from real estate agents and others that they are receiving many letters from people in the Northern States inquiring after lands, and the prospects are favorable for a large emigration south during the coming season.

Business before congress is progressing slowly, the diversity of opinions of the Members on various questions coming before them, is the cause of the delay. Formerly the most of the discussion on bills was confined to the members of their respective committies in committee. But lately it would seem that committees were only made a convenience to delay business.

The financial question is still being discussed in committee, in newspapers and on the street. The whole country it seems, is making itself interested in this question. The President and Secretary Boutwell are quized as to their views upon each of the suggestions made by the different M. C's. There are no two who agree exactly upon a plan to solve the great financial problem. All the Members are interested, many of them selfishly so. They are daily in receipt of letters from their constituents complaining of the delay. One, who is by the way, a large manufacturer, in writing to his member says: "Settle the financial question at once. The passage of the worst kind of a bill is far preferable to this continual talk without definite results."

The funding bill was debated at length yesterday in committee, without definite result, but some of the members of the committee think that perhaps they may agree upon something before the week closes.

The tariff question is assuming gigantic proportions. As straws indicate which way the wind blows, just so does the vote of members on the tariff bill, generally, decide whether they are for or against the free trade principles, or whether they are opposed to the theory of a high protective tariff. While Members from the West and South, of both parties, feel that unless they, in the main, oppose any tariff above a revenue one, their bread is dough, many of the Republicans are afraid to vote with their common enemy, the Democrats, for fear that it might indicate affiliation with them.

Late letters and telegrams from Georgia received here, indicate that the people are anxious for immediate reconstruction in some form or other. Even preferring the Senate military bill, which puts the State under military rule until next December, to an indefinite continuance of the Bullock administration. It is reported from very good authority that in case the Senate bill passes the House, the President will veto it.—The President has expressed himself to members calling upon him, that he was exceedingly anxious to see the reconstruction of Georgia closed up by her immediate representation in Congress.

Colonel Casey, of the War Department, it seems from reports in the newspapers, has testified before the Committee on appropriations that the present style of forts are superior to any Iron clad system. Is Col. Casey very famililiar with modern artillery experiments? Is he not aware that an English War ship carrying a ten inch Armstrong rifle gun, could send shot and shell through and through the flimsy walls constituting the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, our most important Fort? It should be remembered that its walls are but a series of casemates, some of which constitute the powder magazine. A single ten inch incendiary shell aimed at the powder magazine would explode it and make a practical breach, and fill up the canal or moat with bodies so effectually as to enable an invading force to walk in dry shod within five minutes after the explosion. And as for the water battery, which is supposed to give great protection to the fort from the sea side, it could be entirely demolished within an hour at a distance of 2000 feet. Its brick arches tumble down by the mere concussion of the firing of the ten inch smooth bore gun, and as for the higher ramparts, no gun can be fired at an angle of 32° more than a few times for the walls will bulge outwards. The 12 inch rifle gun, weighing 50,000 exclusive of its carriage, was fired but a few times at that angle when it was discovered that the walls were bulging outwards, and the gun was removed from that quarter for good. It is true that the 15 inch guns have been fired many times at low elevations without doing damage, but the conditions are changed when long ranges are to be obtained as high angles are necessary. A 12 inch rifle shot 600 lbs in weight, fired with a charge of 75 lbs moving with a velocity of about 1200 feet per second at a distance of 200 yards would penetrate pounded clay or sand at a distance of thirty-five feet 8 inches, or it will distroy a solid granite wall composed of solid blocks of 3000 lbs in weight, 30 feet in hight, 9 feet thick by 6 feet wide when fired from a distance of 200 yds. Where is the masonry composing any fort in the United States which will withstand the action of modern artillery? If Col. Casey does not know the defenceless state of the country, it is time that Congress did.

General Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, has recently had prepared in his office, a number of tables of an exceedingly interesting character; showing the relation of education to the revenues of the country, the receipt from the postal sources, and the distribution of patents to inventors. Also, the distribution of persons engaged in the learned professions, and the issue and circulation of newspapers and periodicals, and finally comparing the number of voters unable to read and write with the political majorities which determined the elections, in all the States and in sections in 1860 and 1868. These tables are necessarially based upon the census of 1860, and they show conclusively, that, as Secretary Boutwell said many years ago in Massachusetts—the condition of the schools indicate the condition of the country.

The States which gives the least revenue per capita (either of Internal revenue or Postal receipts) have the greatest percentage of illiteracy.—Thirty-nine out of every hundred grown persons in Tennessee, are illiterate. In Ohio, only six out of every hundred. The former contributed in 1860 only 14 cents per capita to support the mail service, the latter, 23 cents. The former in 1869 paid $1.12 per head to the Internal Revenue Department, the latter $6.87, or Ohio pays more than six times as much as Tennessee, toward supporting the Government, and paying the National debt. Yet Tennessee has the largest area, the best soil, climate and mineral resources, and was admitted first into Union. The contrasts are still greater between other States where ignorance of citizens prevails to a greater extent on the one side and intelligence on the other.

The political table shows that in seventeen States in 1860, the pluralities or majorities were less than the number of illiterate vote. The excess of the number of illiterate votes today over the popular vote (491,275) which elected Mr. Lincoln, are 1,043,589, not counting the increase for the last ten years. President Grant's majority was 309,722, less by 1,226,142 than the number of adult men who were in 1860, unable to read and write. Another feature of the tables show that the persons who are able to read and write in the South, read much less of the current literature of the day, than those in the North. In several of the States South, the number of voters who cannot read their ballots are greater than those who can. These tables will soon be published in some form for general information, but it is not yet decided how.

It is well known that during the war our manufacturers made wonderful progress in cottonized flax and hemp, the product of their industry being fully illustrated in the agricultural museum of this city. In this deparment, one case is richly stored with Chinese or Ramie grass; this branch of manufacture is destined to become one of the most valuable for textile manufacture. The English Government has just offered a premium of several thousand pounds to the successful inventor or manufacturer, who shall be successful in superceding hand labor in freeing the stalk from the natural bark or epidermis. The United States Government should lose no time in holding out some form of encouragement in like manner, to our busy inventor. Our farmers are also much interested in its growth, but some cheaper method than hand labor should be invented to effectually cleanse the stock, and give the same silken appearance to the fibre that hand labor gives it. The Ramie grass—or Chinese as it is sometimes called—is really a specimen of nettle, and grows, it seems, luxuriantly in warm climates. It is successfully grown in India as well as in the Southern State. The manufactured products exhibit great beauty. It is sometimes combined with silk which adds to its lustre, and when combined with wool it gives it the lustre of silk. Some specimens dyed green have a beautiful metal lustre. It is strong and durable.

The General Land Office has just received returns of the survey of six townships in Nebraska, and is informed that these lands for the most part, are first rate soil with a gently rolling surface, well watered by small streams. As these lands are near the line of the Pacific Railroad a large influx of settlers may be relied upon at an early day. Portions of Nebraska offer splendid inducements to the agriculturalist and grazier, and may have availed themselves the past year of the aid afforded by the homestead and preemption laws to obtain a home in this new State. Also submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval list No. 1, embracing 30,928 acres as lands selected in the Oregon city district, Oregon, and inuring to said State under the act of Congress, of July 4, 1860, to aid in the construction of a military road from Corvallis to the Acquima Bay in said State.

CHIEL.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

"BLACK DUNCAN!"

OR, A NIGHT WITH DESPERAD

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 11, 1870.

IN Camden county, (N. J.) the Democratic party recently adopted the following platform:

White men only to hold office in the county, State or United States. No admixture of the African race with the white race in the public schools. White men only for juries, and all other public positions.

In Monmouth county, same State, where negroes are numerous, the *Democratic* constables select about as many colored men to try causes as they do whites. It strikes us that there is quite a confusion of precept and example over there in Jersey.

THE *Bedford Inquirer* says: the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is progressing finely. There are twenty-four hundred men at work on the road. The first three miles east of Connellsville are completed and in operation. The balance of the road is well advanced and it is expected that the laying of the track will be begun in June. It is expected that the road will be completed by November next and in running order to Cumberland.

IN the U. S. Senate on Tuesday of last week, the House resolution declaring the 30th of May, the day on which the National cemeteries are decorated, a National holiday forever, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The disposition of the Senate was not as favorable to the adoption of the measure as was the House, still we think that this tribute of respect to the fallen soldiers of the country, will be accorded before the session closes. We earnestly hope it may be so.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday in the month of May, commencing May 4; the first and third sales on account of the Sinking Fund, and the second and fourth on account of the Special Fund, or four millions in all. Also, to purchase one million of bonds, each, on Thursday, the 12th, and Thursday, the 26th, for the Sinking Fund, and two millions, each, on Thursday, the 5th, and Thursday, the 19th, on account of the Special Fund, or six millions in all.

No little indignation is manifested in the eastern portion of the State at the conduct of several of our Congressmen, who were away from their posts when the duty on pig iron was reduced in the House of Representatives from $9 to $5 per ton. The apology that they were "paired" off with Free Trade men from the west, seems to satisfy nobody. The people believe when a man is sent to Congress, he is sent there to do *something*, and that "pairing" off or agreeing with a particular person to do *nothing* is not an element of the original contract between a member and his constituents when they agree that he shall represent them in the Congress of the country.

"Doctors" always did, and we presume always will differ. Take this as an illustration: Gov. English, (Democrat) of Connecticut, in his inaugural message last week, recommended a convention for the revision of the State Constitution, in order to carry out the spirit and letter of the Fifteenth Amendment. Hereabouts our Democratic doctors are bitterly opposed to the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment under any and all circumstances. When will we ascertain what the precise position of the Democracy on the negro suffrage question is? An authoritative and early answer would serve to throw a good deal of light on a very important subject.

THE amount of reductions of taxes as proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman is as follows: On incomes, $14,000,000; sales, $8,763,000; gross receipts, $6,632,000; articles in schedule A, $886,000; salaries of United States officers, $483,000; passports, $27,000; legacies and successions, $2,848,000; miscellaneous, $118,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which includes license taxes and all taxes on employment, $9,311,000; total $43,697,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: on distilled spirit fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, income, at rate of 3 per cent. All stamp taxes or taxes collectable are to be collected by stamp.

THE U. S. Senate Committee on Territories had under consideration, on Wednesday last, the House bill abolishing polygamy. The subject matter is as to whether the legislation proposed in the measure shall be retroactive, or to take effect in the future. On this they are considerably divided and adjourned without coming to any conclusion. Some members of the Committee doubt the policy of adopting any very harsh legislation, or the expediency of provoking hostilities. A similar feeling prevails among leading Senators. The same Committee have agreed to a bill organizing what is known as the Indian country, occupied by the Cherokees, into a Territorial Government. The bill is very carefully drawn, and through its provisions the Indians are not only fully protected, but are permitted to participate in the Territorial Government.

THE Hon. L. E. Chittenden, formerly Register of the Treasury, is now in Washington city, gathering up testimony in relation to the counterfeiting or issuing of the counterfeit $1,000 7-30 bonds. It will be remembered that the Government redeemed about 100 of these bonds for Jay Cook & Co., Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch, and other bankers, but when they found they were counterfeit, denied that the money be returned, and also refusing to issue any more of them, it appearing that a number of these spurious bonds being still in the hands of some of the bankers. This 7-30 plate was stolen from the Treasury Department and an impression taken on lead, and from this the bonds were produced. Subsequently some of the parties were arrested, and the plates discovered, but not before a number of bonds had been placed in circulation. They were so much like the genuine that the most expert bankers were deceived. The Government now intends entering suit against the bankers for the amount of the bonds which it redeemed, and the bankers intend to demand payment for the bonds they yet have on hand, as they claim that they are not counterfeit, but a spurious or over issue, for which the Government should be responsible. Mr. Chittenden is counselor for the bankers. The suit will be brought in New York.

THE readers of the *Radical* have no doubt noticed for several weeks past that the Editor of that paper has been, in every possible way, trying to create the impression that much "bitterness of feeling" existed in this county between the rival candidates for Congress. Their respective friends, too, are represented as being in readiness to claw, tear, pummel, maim and disembowel each other at the tap of the drum or the drop of the hat. We need scarcely say to the people of the 24th District that no feeling of this kind exists *here*—that the whole story is pure fiction. A lively canvass it is true, has been going on in this county for some time past between Mr. Henry and Mr. M. Weyand for the Congressional nomination; but that this canvass has been invested with "bitterness," or more than the usual feeling between candidates for the same office we unqualifiedly deny. Thus far, we believe, they have conducted it alone, and it is highly probable that but few persons hereafter will take a very strong hand in the fight, rend their linen or grow delirious over the result; whatever it may be. The aspirants themselves, we understand, are good friends, and while this is so it is not reasonable to suppose that "outsiders" have already taken or will now take on more gall than they can conveniently toddle along with. Indeed so far as the *immediate* friends of one of these candidates are concerned, we have no hesitation in saying that they will "stand up to the trough—fodder or no fodder"—and we will go further still and pledge them, in case their favorite candidate is defeated at home that they will *not* attend the District conference to assist in thwarting the expressed will of the Republicans of Beaver county by *opposing* his successful competitor in that body. Will the *Radical* make similar promises in behalf of the other candidates, in the event of the vote of this county going as it did two years ago? We await an answer.

THE TARIFF.

OUR readers who have watched the congressional summary published in the ARGUS are, no doubt, surprised at the procrastination and discussion on the tariff bill. To show them how rapidly the House of Representatives progress with it, we insert a description of the proceedings in that body on the 4th inst., made while the tariff was under consideration. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The bill was taken up at about one o'clock, and the first two hours consumed in ardent debate on the fight over the Bessemer steel rail section, the Republican "Stove steel rail section, the Republican "Stove pipe Reformers" and the Democratic ultra Free Traders doing their very best to upset the action of the Committee, yesterday, in making the duty $36 per ton. On the first vote they were beaten by four votes —76 to 72, there being about 15 members absent or not voting. The Maine men although Free Traders, didn't like a compromise of $28 per ton, but it "fitted" the Protectionists pulling the same number of votes as on the previous question, while the "Reformers" were ten. Mr. Allison followed with an amendment and a proviso which was ruled out of order. Mr. Holman then came in with a wholesale reduction, but it was beaten badly. By this time Mr. Brooks had got very angry, and made a silly motion to deprive certain persons holding the Bessemer steel patents in this country of their right in the same. The Chairman, ruled the motion out of order, but Brooks thought he must make some show of a fight, and he appealed from the decision of the Chair. Tellers were paid, and Mr. Brooks stood alone against the ruling of the Chair. Mr. Cox next took part in the farce with several foolish amendments, which were voted down. Mr. Benjamin followed with an amendment making the duty $33.50 per ton. Tellers were ordered, but just as they were about to count, an Illinois Democrat objected to Mr. Morrell of Pennsylvania voting, he being interested in the manufactory of the article in question. This necessitated the rising of the Committee to report the fact to the House, but no quorum voted and a call of the House was made. One hundred and seventy members answered. The tellers then resumed their places to take a vote on Mr. McKelvey's proposition, & notwithstanding 170 members had just answered to their names as being present, it was sometime before a quorum could be secured. Finally, the assistance of the doorkeepers and pages, a sufficient number of members were brought from the committee rooms and lobby to secure a quorum, and the decision of the House, though at *every* point, Mr. Benjamin made a last effort, but it shared the fate of the others, and Mr. Bingham's amendment—making the duty $36 per ton—was allowed to stand. Debate was then proceeded with on the next section, and at the time of adjournment the section on steel car wheels was reached, making ten lines disposed of for the day's work.

The above will serve as a fair sample of the manner in which each section of the tariff bill is considered in the House. If anything, a more protracted debate has since occurred in fixing the amount of duty on manufactured hair pins. There are many members of both parties—especially from the South and West—opposed to the protective principle, but they do not act in concert. They are afraid to act outside of their respective parties lest they be charged with defection; and they cannot carry them against that feature. Herein is the strong hope of final success on the part of the friends of home industry, hence they fight each section, inch by inch. Many items have been materially reduced from what the tariff on them now is—nearly all descriptions of iron and steel, in which our people are more largely interested than those of any other State—but, it is hoped and believed that, inasmuch as almost every free trade member has some special interest he wishes protected, such a combination may be formed before the close of the session as will result in the passage of such a tariff bill as will not only protect the interests of Pennsylvania but those of the Union at large.

THERE seems to be some difficulty in the United States Senate on the question of giving Mrs. Lincoln a pension of $3,000 per year. We believe nearly every Senator hostile to the appropriation is governed in his opposition by a lack of sympathy or respect for Mrs. Lincoln. It is a little singular that Senators should suffer for their dislike to a particular person to interfere with a plain duty. There is no soldier's widow in the whole country, who suffered more during the war than did the widow of our martyred President, and why the latter should not be as tenderly cared for as the former is more than the public generally, will be able to understand. It is generally understood that should Congress refuse to give Mrs. Lincoln the pension asked for, action the colored people of the United States will take the matter in hand, and by voluntary contributions on their part raise the sum required for the widow of their departed benefactor.

IN the American Medical Association assembled in Washington, May 6th, Dr. John G. Sullivan, of Boston, offered a resolution that no distinction of race or color shall exclude persons from claiming admission to the Association who are duly accredited thereto. The resolution was received with a storm of hisses. Dr. Sands, of the Committee on Ethics, explained the reason for the exclusion of the District of Columbia Delegates viz: that they were members of the National Medical society, which society receives medical men who are not licentiates, openly violates the rules of the Association, misrepresented the action of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and is dishonorably endeavoring to procure the destruction thereof by inducing Congress to abrogate the charter.

ADMIRAL PORTER has written a letter in which he says that the Delaware is the most defensible river in the world, and that Chester is the very best location in the United States for building iron ships. He adds, "There is going to be an immense business done in the next ten years in iron ships. Our Government is awakening to the necessity of rescuing our commerce from the hands of the English, and must necessarily from year to year grant liberal drawbacks and subsidies until we can stand on our legs again."

The Casualties of the Rebellion.

At a recent meeting of the "Confederate Relief and Historical Society," held at Memphis, a paper was read, giving the casualties on the rebel side during the war, from 1861 to 1865. It was asserted that the available Confederate force, capable of active service, did not during the entire war exceed 600,000 men, of whom not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time, and of these only 200,000 were in the field. These figures, it is alleged by competent statisticians, require corroboration before they can be admitted as correct, the number of soldiers in the rebel army being supposed to be much larger. With the above basis the statistics of the casualties are as follows:—Killed, 53,773; wounded, 194,026; prisoners, 202,283. The death from disease in the rebel army can only be estimated, but the records of part of two years show that they were about three times as great as the deaths from wounds. The grand total of deaths in the rebel army is therefore placed at 200,000. On the part of the United States, the estimates of the casualties are—deaths from wounds, 96,089; and from disease, 184,331; *giving a total of 280,420.* It will be seen from the above figures, that on the Union side the deaths from disease were twice those from wounds. If to the above totals be added the soldiers who have died after the war from wounds and diseases contracted in the service, there is no doubt that the loss caused by the rebellion amounts to over 300,000 lives.

FROM what we can hear of the Congressional contest in Greene Co., between the friends of Messrs. Downey and Donley for the vote there, we judge it partook of a bitterness rarely equaled in similar contests. And while the result was in Mr. Donley's favor, it will be seen from the following letter from Mr. *Downey* to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of last Saturday that the end is not yet:

WAYNESBURG, May 4, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The dispatch published in your paper of to-day does me great injustice. I was the candidate who opposed Mr. Donley. In Waynesburg upon an animated contest, being the place where your correspondent, G. S. A. resides, I beat Donley more than two to one. The *vote stood* Downey eighty-six, Donley forty-one. In Franklin township, where Donley's own township, he had twenty majority, on saturday last the majority in my favor was forty. In Center he had sixty-one, I had seventy-three votes. In Springhill the polls were closed at four o'clock, it being known to the board, who were up in the interest of Donley, that at that moment there was a small majority for him; yet in less than an hour ten more voters all of whom were my friends, were at the polls and offered to vote, but were refused. Had these been received the majority in my favor would have been six. In Morgan, Jefferson, Cumberland, Carmichaels, Wayne, Gilmore, Jackson and Richhill I had a very respectable vote. When it is known that the time for holding the election, which was fixed by Mr. Donley's chairman, allowed me but one week after a two weeks court to canvass the entire district against the sitting member, and was six weeks earlier than the usual time of holding our elections' the victory, if victory it may be called, is one pregnant with omens of defeat to Mr. Donley in October. More especially will it be so regarded when the facts are known that this is an effort on his part to secure a second term—that he has all the necessary garden seeds and Patent Office reports to influence the weak—that he had the County Committee and county press under his control, and yet it required a superhuman effort of the candidate and two of his uncles to prevent an inglorious defeat in his own county. The brief account in the REPOSITORY of to-day is too short to give the whole truth. A protest was read, backed by some of the best men in the Convention, against the nomination of a Congressional candidate, but the paper does not publish it, nor even mention that a protest was made. Mr. Donley has succeeded admirably in sowing seeds of discord in the Republican party of the district. The contest last Saturday was intensely bitter, and is now at an end, it is but transferred to the other counties of the district.

R. W. DOWNEY.

A VERY foolish and profitless controversy has arisen concerning the religious belief of the late President Lincoln. The sum total of the whole matter seems to be that Mr. Lincoln at an early period of his life was skeptical, as thousands of young men are, and that even at a later time he was inclined to be speculative in regard to dogmatic theology as thousands of old men are. In a published statement, Mr. Herndon, once his law partner, admits this; and he also alludes to the fits of deep, intense, terrible melancholy to which Mr. Lincoln was subject. But he gives a letter which we may as well reproduce, as it will settle the matter in many minds, although it has had no special effect upon our own. It was written by Mr. Lincoln on the 12th of February, 1851, to his step-brother, Mr. Johnson, and it is as follows:

"I sincerely hope that father may yet recover his health; but at all events, tell him to remember to call upon and confide in our great, wise and good and merciful Maker, who will not turn away from him in any extremity. He notes the fall of a sparrow, and numbers the hairs of our heads; and he will not forget the dying man who puts his trust in him. Say to him that, if we could meet now, it is doubtful whether it would not be more painful than pleasant; but that, if it be his lot to go now, he will soon have a joyous meeting with many loved ones gone before, and where the rest of us, through the help of God, hope ere long to join them." "A. LINCOLN."

—This is not the letter of a disbeliever in the essential truths of Christianity. That the mind of Mr. Lincoln was sometimes harassed by doubts is extremely probable. So was that of the excellent Cowper; yet we have never seen that poet charged with infidelity. We confess that this last case which we are not disposed to judge upon technical grounds. If asked for the religious belief of Mr. Lincoln, we would point to his blameless life, to the comprehensive benevolence of his nature, to the alacrity with which he responded to every call of public and of private duty, to the boldness and firmness with which he acted upon his own convictions of what the day and the hour demanded. Instead of an atheist, we believe him to have been one of the most thoroughly Christian men of his time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DECORATION DAY.

General Order to the Grand Army—All Graves of Loyal Soldiers to be Covered with Flowers.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, by order of Gen. Logan, the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the observance of "Decoration day," Monday, May 30th.

HEADQ'RS. GRAND ARMY OF REP.
Adjutant General's Office,
WASHINGTON, April 30th, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.—First—The annual ceremonies of "Memorial Day," which has been firmly established by national choice and consent, will take place on Monday, May 30.

Second—All departments, districts, posts and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wherever dispersed throughout the land, will unite in such manner, and with such ceremonies for the proper observance of the day as may be best suited to each respective locality, and all organizations, communities and persons whose grateful aid, sympathy and prayers sustained us throughout the dark days of the nation's peril; and those whose loyal patriotic hearts beat in unison with our own, and who have hereafter, or any two hereafter, join with us in the observance of this national Memorial day, are hereby cordially invited to unite and are earnestly requested to lend their aid and assistance in strewing the pure grounds of spring that come with veiling memories of love and prayer, over the mounds that mark the country's altar and fold in rest eternal our martyred dead.

This is the third public observance of a day which has now become national for this sacred occasion. Many are now missing from our ranks who were with us before. Time, with busy finger, counts the hours for all. "In the midst of life we are in death," and one by one our veterans are "mustered out" to join the Grand Army on high. Let this teach us that we should so live that when we too are gone, it can be said: He was a citizen, a soldier, and comrade "without fear and without reproach."

Third—It is desirable that the memorial services may be preserved, and Department and Post Commanders will forward direct to the Adjutant General at National Headquarters, a record of such proceedings as may occur in each locality. Should the same appear in the press, or by pamphlet, a duplicate corrected copy is requested.

By order of
JOHN A. LOGAN, *Com-in-Chief.*
WM. T. COLLINS, Adjt. General.
Official: HANSON E. WEAVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

A MEETING of the Colored State Equal Rights League in session in Harrisburg, has been engaged in reforming its organic structure so as to adapt it to the new condition of things brought about by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Among the objects sought to be attained by the League are the improvement of the colored schools, which can be accomplished by the exercise of the colored vote and influence in the choice of school directors; the complete grading of all common schools for colored children, when their numbers are sufficient, and their admission in the public schools, the same as other children, according to merit and acquirment where the members are insufficient for separate trainings; the proper location of schools, etc.; the removal of distinction on account of color in regard to the admission of laborers into manufactories and places for mechanical instruction. A memorial was adopted addressed to the school authorities, setting forth that under present management, our our public schools do not give colored children the chance and attention accorded to white children, and asking them to grant the colored race better school houses and better teachers and in schools where all races attend together, that all receive the same attention. Resolutions were also adopted thanking God for the principles recently bestowed on the colored race, and pledging them to use their votes with care and fidelity to principle; recognizing the Republican party as the means of deliverance, and that they regard the King James Bible as the true word of God which they commend to be read in the public schools as heretofore.

NOT CONSUMPTION.

We have on our Books of Record the name, age, residence, date, disease and prescription of every case treated by us during the last twenty years. In these books are contained the names of over *sixty thousand* persons, and more than *two hundred thousand* prescriptions. In this vast number of cases, every *kind* and *variety* of diseases have fallen under our observation, and every form of *treatment has been fully tested.*

In Consumption and "Lung diseases," we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind of treatment, but every kind of medicine.

We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, serious mistakes *might be made, which* would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign is offered in this case than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease we are especially favored with indications in the urine which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof, but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same.

We have thus detected and determined the *extent* of hundreds of cases of *Consumption*, many of which being incipient only, have been *cured* by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out inducement or promise insure, in the "last stage" of this dreadful malady, we would just say, that we have cured many cases that so nearly resembled Consumption, that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among these we might mention, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, &c., &c.

These diseases often such, resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and side, heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for Consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is a "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy administered for the real disease would dispel it in a very short time!

We have cured many cases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumptive, by their relatives as well as the physician. Whilst there is life there is hope, in such cases.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

The last Legislature of Louisiana repealed the old statutes for the punishment of crimes, etc., and enacted the laws now in force, but made no provision for the prosecution of persons charged with crimes committed prior to April 1st, 1870, leaving a hiatus through which one hundred and twenty-five persons indicted for various offences will likely go unpunished.

Damage by Storm—Red Cloud Celebrating His Recent Sioux Horn Expedition.

OMAHA, May 7.—A terrible gale occurred at this place on the night of the 4th and during the 6th. Several churches were partially unroofed of most from their foundations. Several stores and public buildings were unroofed, some private dwellings finished, a train of cars was blown off the track and the Callaway and others generally demolished. All telegraphic communication east was interrupted by the breaking of the wires crossing the Missouri river; no person succeeded in crossing the river yesterday; the ferry boat attempted it but had her chimneys blown down and abandoned the attempt. Passengers from the east were obliged to stop on the east side of the river this morning.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman says Red Cloud left there to collect his bands before Sherman's reply reached there, but that a runner was sent to him with it.

The Big Horn Mining Expedition is receiving large reinforcements daily at Cheyenne and expects to start on the 10th or 15th of this month.

The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: "On Monday last, the officers of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Hon. Wm. L. Scott, President, F. N. Finney, Superintendent, and G. V. Mann, General Freight Agent, took a special train for Newcastle, where they met Jno. McCullough, General Manager, L. D. Layng, Superintendent, Wm. P. Shinn, General Freight Agent, and F. B. Myers, General Passenger Agent, officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and representatives of the Pennsylvania Central in the transfer of the lease of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad to that corporation. The party stopped at the various stations on their way up to this city, to look over the buildings, machinery and material belonging to the road, and also looked through the shops here, when they adjourned to the railroad office, and the formal transfer of the road was effected. The general officers will be at Pittsburgh. It is not probable that there will be any sweeping changes in the officials and employees here, but quite likely that some transfers to new duties will be made, and some assigned to duty elsewhere on the line. The road is hereafter to be operated as a branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which is owned by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad."

—They had rather an interesting scene in Congress some days ago, while the Tariff bill was under consideration. A large number of the members had absented themselves without leave and in consequence the House found itself without a quorum. A resolution was passed instructing the Speaker to send for the absentees and a warrant was issued to the Sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of the absconding statesmen. Quite a number were hunted up and brought prisoners into the House. Many of the excuses offered were absurd in the highest degree. The House, however, was relentless and a majority of the truants were fined at the rate of ten dollars each. This is a new and excellent policy, and if the House will only persist in it the result will be that a number of Representatives will be found more frequently in their seats, or a considerable sum will be added to the revenue of the Government.—*Washington Reporter.*

ANOTHER NEWSTATE.—It is now believed that before Congress adjourns an enabling act will be passed to authorize New Mexico to organize a State government, elect two Senators and one Representative to Congress, and apply for admission into the Union next December. The proposition to create the thirty eighth State at first met with some opposition but this has disappeared under the assurance that New Mexico will be as Republican in politics as she will be Republican in form. The Committee on Territories are already prepared in the House to report a bill. New Mexico contains nearly eighty millions of acres of land, and a population exceeding one hundred thousand.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Franklin Peale died in Philadelphia Thursday, aged seventy-five.

—The Third Army Corps Association have chosen Gen. Sickles President for the ensuing year.

—The Jackson, Michigan and Ft. Wayne Railroad will be completed in ninety days. The Grand Rapids and Indiana road will be completed about the middle of June.

—In New York, Thursday, Mary Ann McMahon, a teacher, fell down the stairs of the school house where employed, receiving injuries which caused her death in a very short time.

—Rev. Frederick Fremont Lovell, pastor of the Universalist Church in Essex, Mass., is accused o gross licentiousness and it is reported left his parishand the town under threats of a coat of tar and feathers.

—A disastrous fire occurred at Wilkesbarre Pa., yesterday morning, which destroyed some half dozen barnes and outbuildings and the extensive livery stable of P. Conroy, in which thirty-one horses were burned to death.

—A disastrous storm prevailed yesterday at Council Bluffs, Iowa. A church just completed at a cost of $15,000, was entirely demolished and numerous small buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated will aggregate $30,000.

—Only twenty-five persons all reported Democrats, assembled at Dover, Delaware, on Thursday, in response to a call for a "White Man's Convention." The attendance was so small that it was decided not to organize, and the movement is probably dead.

—It is understood there is a final and determined secret movement among the leaders in the present coal strike in the East to persuade the Lehigh and Wyoming men to join them. They are becoming convinced that unless other regions suspend they cannot succeed.

—At Kalamazoo, Michigan, Thursday, Fred. Warner, sixteen years of age, shot and killed Albert Smith, of the firm of Hurd & Smith, butchers. A quarrel had occured between them, when the boy went into his house, got a gun, and shot Smith in the head. He is in custody.

—The Clearfield *Republican* says a tree was cut in that county, the past winter, which stood five thousand four hundred and eighty feet, and produced twenty sixteen feet logs, one of fourteen and one of twelve feet, which would make the tree, without sump or branches, three hundred and forty-six feet long.

—On the night of the 2d, near Millville Station, on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railway, as John Hayes and wife were retiring, a musket loaded with buckshot was fired through the window, several of the shot lodging in the brain of the former. He was alive at last accounts, but no hope entertained of his recovery.

—A Democratic politician was engaged in earnest conversation with a one-eyed colored man on Wallace's corner, one day last week, and seeing a lady pass remarked to her that he was making a convert to the Democratic faith.

"It is well yon tried the one-eyed darkies first," she remarked, "for you can never find one with two eyes that couldn't see through your miserable blarney."

"Lord, missus," said the newly enfranchised, "if this darkey is got only one eye, he has two ears, and he lets the copperheads talk in at one, and out it goes at the other."—*Franklin Repository.*

—The Reading Railroad, which already controls the various lines of road lying between Easton and Columbia, now aims to open a through line from New York to the Susquehanna coal regions via Easton, Reading, Columbia, York, Hagerstown, &c., connecting with the Shenandoah Valley road at Sharpsburg, or the Antietam Iron Works.

—Peter B. Walsh, a wealthy New York stevedore, offers $1,000 reward for the arrest of parties who attempted to assassinate him a few days since.

—An important suit is now progressing in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, involving the validity of the patent of Richard Tilghman, of Philadelphia, for the process of decomposing fats into fat acide and glycering; also, whether certain manufacturers at Cincinnati are not infringing upon the patent, if the same be valid. Yesterday was consumed by George Harding, of Philadelphia, in an argument for Mr. Tilghman the complainant.

New Advertisements.

ICE CREAM SALOON AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. **GEORGE WEEDERICK.**
may11:1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE, IN PARTITION.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Trustee appointed by said Court for that purpose, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, in said county, on *Monday, the 6th day of June*, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., all the following real estate of Sylvester Dunham, dec'd, viz:

Part of Tract No. "E," consisting of out lots No. 89 and 91 adjoining the borough of Beaver, situated in Brighton township, bounded by lands of Joseph Mitchell, Levi Land, Cooper's land, &c., and each containing 10 acres.

Purpart "D"—Being lots No.'s 9, 10 and 11 in Hamilton's plan in the borough of Brighton, bounded by Clarion street, Hickory Alley, and lots No.'s 8 and 12.

Purpart "A"—A lot in Rochester township, bounded by lands of A. E. Lacock's heirs, D. Ramsey and others, containing about one-half an acre, more or less.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in 2 equal annual instalments from that date, with interest from the same, time deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage, and the purchaser to pay expenses of procuring deeds, bonds and mortgages, and stamps.
may11:3] SAMUEL J. CROSS, *Trustee.*

NOTICE IN PARTITION.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } ss
BEAVER COUNTY } ss

In the Orphan's Court for said county: In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Margaret McGill, deceased. To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Robert Doak, residing in the State of Missouri; John Doak and Nancy McKibbin, residing in the State of Ohio; William Doak's heirs, to wit: Martha and Thomas Doak, residing in the State of Ohio. You, and each of you, are hereby notified that an Inquest to make Partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, situate in Greene Township, in the County and State aforesaid, will be held upon the premises on the 6th day of June, 1870, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

Sheriff's office, JOHN GREBING, *Sh'ff.*
May 4, 1870. may11:3w

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Danlap's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar9:15ch'd apr27

Mercantile Appraisements.

List of Dealers in Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the County of Beaver for the year 1870.

Names.	Class.	Names.	Class
BEAVER BORO.		A S Gochling	14
Simon Seltzer	14	Hunt & Tucker	14
Azariah Wynn	14	D Stewart & Son	14
James Moore	14	John Robbisky	14
J. R. Clarke	14	Jas Duncan	14
John Barclay	14	John Sterling	14
James Allison	14	H S Newton	14
Orr & Cooper	14	Charles Peel	14
I. N. Atkins	14	Wm Barnes	14
Robert Tallon	14	B F. Nowling	14
Henry Mears	14	H G McKee	14
J. H. Bence	14	J J Cowling	14
De Carne & Floyd	14	M A Townsend & Son	14
Hall & Adkins	14	McGowan & Irwin	14
Thomas Allison	14	Wm McCartney	14
Hugo Andriessen,	14	Hillman & Bruce	14
John Moore	14	Hughes Brothers	14
F. D. Fast	14	M A Gahris	14
J. H. Parris	14	D D Holmes	14
BRIDGEWATER.		A T Bradley	14
T. O. Morgan	14	Samuel Murray	14
J. M. Barfoot	14	Duncan & Dawson	14
B. Mulheim	14	R A. Craighead	14
Daniel Morgan	14	J. Mansfield	14
L. F. Wehman	14	J & F S Rayson	14
A. C. Hurst	14	D L B Clokey	14
John Reichl	14	John S Cook	14
B. S. Range	14	Bateman & Hawkins	14
Wm. Barnes	14	Edward Yoho	14
J. S. Dailey	14	Wm. Wallace	14
A. Brehard	14	Henry Adler	14
J. H. Doherty	14	G W Smith	14
Harvey Brown	14	J J O Hunter	14
A. Hausner	14	Stewart & Knowles	14
M. & S. H. Darragh	14	John A Fall	14
Hays & Jamison	14	Fred Rohrbaker	14
ROCHESTER BORO.		BRIGHTON.	
J A Fortune	11	J Y Marks	11
J W Seeley	11	C B Boldt	11
John Conway	11	Wm Johns	11
W D Johnson	11	J Duncan	9
S R C Mitchell	11	ECONOMY TWP.	
J Heidtner & Co	11	J G. Nehlig	11
S R C mpbell	11	D Aughenbaugh	11
Andrew Daig	11	M J Alexander	11
John Kirchner	11	John Karcher	11
John Ruffing	11	Andrew Daig	11
Leib Steinfeld	11	John Ruffing	11
W W Johnson	11	Leib Steinfeld	11
Coe & Darragh	11	W W Johnson	11
S J Cross & Co	11	Coe & Darragh	11
A Silverman	11	S J Cross & Co	11
Sweyere & Sons	11	A Silverman	11
J D Coffin	11	Sweyere & Sons	11
J W Hankins	11	J D Coffin	11
Charles Yoner	11	J W Hankins	11
Jacob Deltzen	11	Charles Yoner	11
Jacob Deltzen	11	Jacob Deltzen	11
Henry Lapp	11	Jacob Deltzen	11
Charles Stamp	11	Henry Lapp	11
S C Hannen	11	Charles Stamp	11
John Camp	11	S C Hannen	11
Louis Schiedell	11	John Camp	11
Nye & Marshall	11	Louis Schiedell	11
W Buehling	11	Nye & Marshall	11
J Bechtel	11	W Buehling	11
H Bechtel	11	J Bechtel	11
R H Mills	11	H Bechtel	11
Roberts & Scott	11	R H Mills	11
F Price	11	Roberts & Scott	11
Charles Cook	11	F Price	11
Thos Morgan	11	Charles Cook	11
M McLaughlin	11	Thos Morgan	11
A & J Snelbecker	11	M McLaughlin	11
W M Wedderl & Co	11	A & J Snelbecker	11
Jas Riggar	11	W M Wedderl & Co	11
Jno Mellon	11	Jas Riggar	11
Boyce & Swigel	11	Jno Mellon	11
G F Simon	11	Boyce & Swigel	11
B G Vollage	11	G F Simon	11
A Hausner	11	B G Vollage	11
Bergman, Miller & Co	11	A Hausner	11
W H McDonald	11	Bergman, Miller & Co	11
Miller & Hartter	11	W H McDonald	11
L B Noble & Co	11	Miller & Hartter	11
R E Kenah	11	L B Noble & Co	11
Philip Martsolf	11	R E Kenah	11
F Loengenecker	11	Philip Martsolf	11
G W Gaire	11	F Loengenecker	11
T J Taylor	11	G W Gaire	11
Geo Braun, 2 stores,	11	T J Taylor	11
BEAVER FALLS.		Geo Braun, 2 stores,	11
Jos. Dicmer	11	BEAVER FALLS.	
C E Roth	11	Jos. Dicmer	11
J W Smith	11	C E Roth	11
G W Stewart	11	J W Smith	11
D H Dunkel & Co	11	G W Stewart	11
J F George	11	D H Dunkel & Co	11
C Whitley	11	J F George	11
J K Gordon	11	C Whitley	11
Vickers & Co	11	J K Gordon	11
BEAVER BORO.		Vickers & Co	11
John Moore	11	Medicines.	
Hugo Andriessen	11	Todd & Patton	3
BRIDGEWATER.		NEW BRIGHTON.	
R Smith	11	Morgan Craig	3
Barner & Bro	11	L B Noble & Co	3
ECONOMY.		R L Kenah	3
S C Hannen	11	OHIO TP.	
W Buehling	11	J H Warrick	4
H S Hibbard	11	Marshall & Irwin	4
BEAVER FALLS.		J A Cooper	4
A E Ambler	11	DARLINGTON.	
Watson & Wilson	11	W F Ball	4
BRIDGEWATER		FREEDOM BORO.	
Conrad Weigerber	9	T L Cooper	4

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., May 11, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square, 10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	11-18	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Public Notice—A. P. Lacock
Orphans' Court Sale—S. J. Cross.
New Goods—James Allison.
Saloon—George Frederick.
Legal Notices—John Grabing, Sh'ff.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Special Notices—A Hanauer.
Special Notice—N. R. Johnson.
Special Notice—"Charley."
Mercantile Appraisements — W. B. Lemmon.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

W. R. Nair, Big Beaver,	$2 00
Daniel Neely, Baden,	2 00
J. G. Hillman, Georgetown,	1 00
Wm. Barclay, Beaver,	2 00
N. Lindsey, Sharon,	3 00
Thornton Harn, Sharon,	2 00
M. Javens, Sharon,	2 80

The pay of the census taker is 2 cents per name, 10 cents for each farm, 15 cents for each manufacturing establishment, 2 cents for every deceased person, and 10 cents per mile of travel. The census takers for this county have been appointed.

HANDSOME Window Curtains, and fixtures of all kinds, at Evan Pugh's, New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

WALKER'S California Bitters! Hostetters, Mishler's and Constitution Bitters! California Port and Sherry Wines—Just arived and for sale at the
apr20;3t] BEAVER DRUG STORE.

STAMPED gold and gill paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

The Race.—The pacing match announced some time ago to come off in our Fair Ground on last Thursday took place at 2 p. m. on that day. Three heat were run, each one resulting in favor of "Sam Hill," the Pittsburgh horse. Time—first heat, 2:38; second heat, 2:35½; third heat 2:44. The crowd in attendance was not large.

FRESH LAKE FISH constantly on hand by Capt. R. F. McIlvain of Rochester. Will be in Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver on Tuesday and Friday afternoon of each week; on Thursday afternoon at Rochester and Freedom; on Friday morning at New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Fallston and Sharon. apr20;1

JUST RECEIVED, cheap Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Lovers of the weed will find a good article of cigars and tobacco in the basement story of the Quay building. Mr. C. A. Decarme has opened up there and will be glad to have his friends and all others call and see him.

SEA MOSS FARINE, Hecker's Farina, Mazena, Corn Starch Vermicelli, Macaroni, a fresh supply at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. apr20;4

A SPLENDID stock of children's Carriages and Perambulators at Evan Pugh's book and variety store, Broadway New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

The Beaver County Agricultural Society, will hold its next Annual Fair in Beaver, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th 1870.
apr20;3mos.] H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

A. MORTON'S gold pens, best in the market at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Prices as low as the lowest at Doherty's. [may4 3t.

$1000.—Wanted an active man, in each County in the States, to travel and take orders by sample, for *Tea, Coffee* and *Spices*. To suitable men we will give a salary of $900 to 1,000 a year, above traveling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales.
Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. References exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately,
J. PACKER & Co.,
"Continental Mills" 381 Bowery, N. Y.
[apr27;4w.

Serge Goods a speciality at J. N. Doherty's. [may4 3t.

The Officers and Managers of the Beaver county Agricultural Society will meet at the sheriff's office, Saturday May 14th, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m. A prompt and full attendance is earnestly desired.
may11;2w H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

Cents custom made calf boot for $5 50 at Doherty's. [may4 3t.

A LARGE assortment of Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

A good buggy for sale on liberal terms. B. B. LAKIN,
may11 2t. Beaver, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON SEMINARY is now in successful progress, with forty students, mostly young ladies, in regular attendance. There is a good Normal Class.
The second half of this session will begin on Wednesday, the 18th inst. Students will be attended at any time, and charged from the date of their entrance.

There can no longer be a reasonable hope that we shall have no Indian war. Concessions, if any were to be made, will be too late. The struggle has indeed already begun by the capture of several small forts and their garrisons of United States troops near Fort Sully. The management of the matter is now out of the hands of a procrastinating Congress. We trust the conduct of affairs by the military gentlemen will be more effective in hastening peace than that of the civil officials was in preserving it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NO HUMBUG—We do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show; but we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of catarrh in its worst forms and states, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease that he cannot cure. It may be procured by mail for fifty cts., by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by druggists.
Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical discovery cures Bronchial, Throat and Lung diseases.

—The Northeast *Star* says: The Superintendent of the Erie canal, W. W. Reed, Esq., is ascertaining how much he can raise by subscription from the towns along the line of the canal to aid in the construction of the proposed railroad from Erie to Pittsburgh, on the line of the canal.

Decoration Day.—Arrangements are now being made all over the country to decorate the graves of deceased soldiers on the 30th of May. It is to be hoped that the people of Beaver and neighboring towns will not neglect this patriotic observance. Let every one—old and young, male and female—give the matter all the practical encouragement possible, for here is grand feeling

Four hundred thousand men—
The brave, the good, the true—
In tangled wood, in mountain glen,
On battle plain, in prison pen,
Lie dead for me and you!
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

In many a fevered swamp,
By many a black bayou,
In many a cold and frozen camp
The weary sentinel ceased his tramp,
And died for me and you!
From Western plain to ocean tide
Are stretched the graves of those who died
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

On many a bloody plain
Their ready swords they drew,
And poured their life blood, like the rain,
A home, a heritage to gain—
To gain for me and you!
Our brothers mustered by our side
They marched and fought and bravely died,
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

Up many a fortress wall
They charged—those boys in blue—
'Mid surging smoke, and volley'd ball,
The bravest were the first to fall!
To fall for me and you!
These noble men—the nation's pride—
Four hundred thousand men have died
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

In treason's prison-hold
Their martyr spirits grew
To stature like the saints of old;
While, 'mid agonies untold,
They stayed for me and you!
The good, the patient, and the tried—
Four hundred thousand men have died
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

A debt we n'er can pay
To them is justly due;
And, to the nation's latest day
Our children's children still shall say:
"They died for me and you!"
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Make this—our ransomed soil—their grave,
For me and you!
Good friends, for me and you!

Boots & Shoes, now spring styles, at J. Doherty's, Bridge street, Bridgewater. may3 3t.

Pacing Match No. 2.—On next Thursday afternoon there will be a pacing match in the Fair Grounds near this place between "Sam Hill" of Pittsburgh, and Capt. McDonald's roan horse of Bridgewater. The same horses are to be pitted against each other at the Oakland race course, near Pittsburgh, on the succeeding Thursday. The two races are for a purse of $1,000.

IF you would enjoy good health, read the circular of Seward & Bentley, and then procure a bottle of their justly celebrated Constitution Bitters, and take them according to directions, and you need not longer be complaining.

To Teachers.—All teachers desiring to procure the permanent certificate will send their application to the undersigned on or before the last Saturday of May. At a regular meeting of the committee on permanent certificates, held in New Brighton, it was unanimously agreed to meet in the High School Department of New Brighton Union School on Saturday May 28th, for the purpose of examining any and all who may desire the certificate the present year, as no recommendation will be endorsed by the committee without examination. Address box 84, Rochester, Pa. By order of the Committe
T. H. DOUGLAS, Sec'y.

Right.—Heretofore, all criminal cases which have been settled by the parties, the costs have been paid out of the county treasury. By this rule a great deal of money was annually spent. Hereafter, however, a new and very proper rule will be applied, the last legislature having passed the following bill:

SECTION 1. That the laws relating to payment of costs in criminal cases shall not be so construed as to compel the payment of costs by the county where the case has been settled or arranged by the parties, and the parties to the case —the prosecutor and defendant or defendants—shall be liable for the payment of the costs in all such cases.

BLACK SILK for sacks. Also, sack patterns, in every variety, at Bence's.

"CHARLEY," the agent for the book on Mormonism, by Beadle, is now canvassing this county for subscriptions. It will no doubt be a work of thrilling interest, and those who are disposed to know more of the institution of polygamy in this country, should procure a copy of this work.
He is also canvassing for a Polyglot family Bible with illustrations and explanations. This is a superb work and should be in every family in the county.
may11:2mos* J. PACKER & Co.,

Gen. Irwin's Sureties.—On Monday May 2d Gen. Irwin was sworn in as State Treasurer of Penn'a. The following named gentlemen became his sureties: J. C. Bomberger, Harrisburg; George K. Anderson, Titusville; William Vankirk and S. B. McElroy, Pittsburgh; William Kennedy, Ephraim Smith, Benj. Wilde, A. P. Lacock, John McDonald, and John F. Drayo of Beaver county. M. H. Taggert of Lancaster Co. is Cashier, and Capt. W. B. Hart of Montgomery county assistant Cashier; Joseph Brown, a one-armed soldier of the war of 1812 is messenger.

THE FASHIONS.—*Ladies' Hats & Bonnets.*—Every lady is interested in the above two items of fashion. The first is *what* shall we wear? The next is, *where* is the place to get what you want in the millinery line? We would say to all who read this, go—and go at once—to J. H. Bence's Establishment, Third street, Beaver. You will there find by *far* the largest, the most fashionable and best assorted stock of millinery goods ever opened in this neighborhood. This stock was bought in New York, and is larger than most of the Pittsburgh millinery shops, and can be sold cheaper. A word to the wise is sufficient. may11;4w

Killing Snakes.—The Marion (Ohio) *Mirror* says: On the 10th inst., at Big Island township, in this county, on the farm of Alexander Campbell, a great snake hunt occurred. The party was headed by Capt. Jackson Brady, who led his gallant company down into the tall prairie grass, and surrounded a twenty acre lot, set fire on the outer edge of the grass at 4 p. m. The grass burned well, the flames rolling up ten feet high, and as the fire advanced the snakes retreated to the centre, sometimes making desperate efforts to spring thro' the flames, but the blaze being too heavy they were killed in the attempt. At 6:45 p. m. the ground was burned over, and Captain Brady went over the field of carnage and picked up the debris of the great army of snakes, and by actual count there was found to be 13,983 snakes of all sizes. One black racer was nine feet and four inches long and 7 inches in circumference!

G. A. R.—At a regular meeting of Post 204, G. A. R., Beaver, Pa., held on Friday Evening, May 6th, it was ordered that the ex-soldiers of Beaver and surrounding neighborhood, and the citizens generally, be cordially invited to join with the Post on Monday, May 30, 1870, in visiting the graves of the dead soldiers who are buried in the cemeteries near Beaver. A general attendance is respectfully urged. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion. By order of the Post.
J. WEYAND Post Com.
ROBT W. ANDERSON, Post Adjt.
(Radical please copy.)

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Republican Primary Meetings:

SECTION 1. Candidates for the various offices shall be nominated by a direct vote of the Republican party by ballot.

SEC. 2. All who claim to be, and are recognized as members of the Republican party, legally entitled to vote at the ensuing October election, and residents of the election district where they propose to vote at the time of the primary election, and minors who are identified with the party, and who will be of full age at the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to vote for candidates for the various offices to be filled at such election.

SEC. 3. Candidates for the respective offices shall announce themselves as such in at least one county paper, for two weeks before the primary election, and thereby pledge themselves to abide the result of the nomination.

SEC. 4. The primary election for nominating candidates shall be held at the usual place of holding primary meetings in each district on the last Saturday in May in each year, and shall be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., and close in the townships at 7 o'clock p. m. and in the boroughs at 8 o'clock p. m.

SEC. 5. The Republican electors present at the time for opening the election, shall elect *viva voce* one of said electors as Judge, and two of said electors as Clerks to hold said election, and discharge the duties incumbent on such officers under these regulations; said clerks to keep a correct list of the names of the persons voting.

SEC. 6. The electors of each district shall also, at the same time and place, elect by ballot, as aforesaid, one person as a member of the County Committee the ensuing year for every 100 or fraction of 100 Republican votes cast at the last preceding election for Governor.

SEC. 7. After the polls are closed, the officers of the election shall correctly count the votes cast for each candidate and for the member or members of the Co. Com., and shall duly certify the same over their signatures, and such certificates, together with the list of voters and tally papers, also certified by the officers, shall be carefully sealed in an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Republican Co. Com., which envelope shall then be delivered before 8 o'clock a. m. on the Tuesday following such election, by the Judge or one of the Clerks aforesaid, to the person who has been elected a member of the Co. Com., or other of them, where there are more than one in the same district.

In case the member of the County Committee elect is unable to discharge the duties under this section, he may appoint a substitute for the occasion.

SEC. 8. The members elect of the Co. Com. shall assemble at the Court House in Beaver on the Tuesday following said election, at 1 o'clock p. m., and shall organize by the election of one of their number as President and two as Secretaries, and when so organized the members elect shall deliver to the President the returns of the elections in the several districts in the same condition as received from the election officers as aforesaid, which returns so delivered shall be opened and the votes for the respective candidates correctly counted, and the person receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared the nominee, and the committee shall also cause the publication of the candidates nomination to be made in the party papers of the county.

SEC. 9. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office shall be balloted for by the County Committee, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee.

SEC. 10. A majority of the County Committee on being satisfied of fraud in the returns or otherwise, of any election district, may reject the votes of such district to the extent of the fraud committed—and, in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of a majority of the members of the County Committee aforesaid that such frauds were procured, aided or abetted, or connived at by a candidate, the entire vote of such district cast for the candidate thus procuring, aiding or conniving at such fraud shall be rejected in the count of votes.

SEC. 11. The person having the highest number of votes for any office, in the election of which this county may be connected with any other, shall have the right to appoint the conferees.

SEC. 12. Immediately after declaring nominees for the ensuing election—the members of the County Committee shall proceed to permanently organize by electing one of their members as Chairman and one as Secretary, and the appointment of seven of their number as an Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

SEC. 13. The delegates to all National and State Conventions shall be elected by the County Committee, and it shall be the duty of the Chairman of said Committee to call meetings for, that purpose. By order of Co. Com.:
M. WEYAND, *Ch'n.*
J. R. HARRAH, *Sec'y.*
(*Radical* please copy.)

☞Go to Hanauer's for your millinery and fancy goods, best assortment at lowest prices, corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater. may11;4t

☞Go to Hanauer's for your millinery and fancy goods, best assortment at lowest prices, corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater. may11;4t

County Committee.

The several districts will choose Committeemen as follows:

Big Beaver,	3	Industry,	1
Beaver borough,	2	Marion	1
Brough township,	1	McGuire,	1
Bridgewater borough,	2	Moon,	1
Brighton township,	1	N. Brighton, (N. W.)	3
Baden Borough,	1	do (Middle W.)	3
Beaver Falls borough,	3	do (S. W.)	1
Chippewa,	1	New Sewickley,	1
Darlington,	3	North Sewickley,	1
Economy township,	1	New Galilee borough,	1
Fallston,	1	Ohio,	3
Franklin,	1	Patterson,	1
Freedom district,	1	Phillipsburg,	1
Freedom borough,	1	Pulaski,	1
Frankfort district,	1	Raccoon,	1
Greene township,	3	Rochester borough,	3
Georgetown borough,	1	Rochester township,	1
Harmony,	1	South Beaver,	3
Hopewell,	1	St. Clair borough,	1
Independence,	1		

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Census.—The law regulating the taking of the Census provides that each assistant, after qualifying, shall perform his duties by a personal visit to each dwelling house, and to each family in his subdivision, and shall ascertain by inquiries made of some members of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then to the agent of each family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, sex, color, etc., and shall also visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines, or other places, respecting which information is required, and when such information is obtained and entered in his blanks, then his memoranda shall be read to the person furnishing the facts for revision. There is a penalty for refusing to furnish the required information to the assistants. The act provides that every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family, in the case of the absence of the heads and other members of the family, shall be an agent of each family, and is required to render a true statement of the information required, on pain of forfeiting $30, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant, to the use of the United States.

Important to Railroad Men.

Mr. P. L. Grim, of New Galilee, in this county, superintendent of the Darlington Cannel Coal Company, has lately invented a continuous rail for the use of railroads; and among the many inventions to secure that object we think his eminently superior. The rail is made in two parts, the upper fitting within the lower, so that when they are together the parts are held firmly without the use of bolts or any other method of fastening. They are, so to speak, dovetailed together or in such a manner that the weight of trains and concussion of their wheels tend to tighten the joints and combine the rail more firmly together. If the rail will work satisfactorily in other respects its economy must be apparent, because the top may be made of steel and the base of iron, saving largely in first cost as well as in renewals. The objection which suggests itself to railroad men is the difficulty of rolling the parts. Mr. Grim, we are happy to state, has invented a machine to overcome this difficulty, and will make it public in a short time. This rail will be likely soon to supercede all others in economy, safety and durability.

Mr. P. L. Grim, of New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa., or David Grim, of Pittsburgh, will answer all questions addressed to them touching the above invention.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of Post No. 204 G. A. R. in their Hall Beaver Penn'a., on Friday evening, May 13, 1870, at 7½ o'clock to make arrangements for the Decoration of the Soldiers Graves. The comrades are earnestly requested to attend. R. W. ANDERSON, Adj.

Militia Service.—It may be of interest to many of our readers to learn that previous to adjournment the Legislature passed an act relating to the military organizations of the State, and militia tax. The bill provides as follows:

"Each and every person not now, or who shall not hereafter become a member of some military organization, shall pay to the collector of tax in the city, county, borough, or township in which he shall reside, the sum of fifty cents annually, the payment of which sum shall exempt him from liability to perform military service except under orders to prevent or repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, tumult or riot; the proceeds to be devoted to sustaining volunteer military organizations, and in any county in which there shall be no volunteer military organizations, the money received into the brigade fund, as aforesaid, shall be paid by the county treasurer of said county at the close of each year, to the School Board of the several school districts in said county, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants to said district, to be used for school purposes.

MR. JAMES ALLISON, a gentleman well known in this vicinity as an upright and active business man, appears among our advertisers this week. He has restocked his store, with a fine assortment of durable and fashionable goods. Call and see him at his business stand on Third street, Beaver Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

BEAVER COUNTY CONTINUED.

The act of 1834 inaugurated a new era in education in this State. From that time forward steady progress has been made. At times it was slow, and to many imperceptible, but public sentiment was never stagnant, and legislation never went backward. With this law the foundations of the system of schools now in use was laid. It provided that a tax should be levied on all the taxable property and inhabitants; that townships, boroughs and wards should be school districts, and that schools should be maintained at public expense. The establishment and supervision of schools in each district were intrusted to a Board of six Directors to be chosen by the legal voters. The school system was, however, not successfully administered until after the passage of the act of 1854, when, for the first time, its officers were clothed with adequate powers to enforce the law. Though the general plan of the system remained unchanged, new and important features were introduced. Subdivisions of school districts and sub-committees were abolished; ample power was given to enforce the school taxes; the school Department was directed to publish a manual of School Architecture, and Directors were authorized to levy a building tax and to locate school houses. The law provided additional common branches, together with such higher branches as the Directors might prescribe; the Directors were empowered to establish graded schools and to assign pupils to proper grades. The office of County Superintendent was established, and the law prescribed the qualifications and the duties of that officer. In the language of the veteran Thomas H. Burrowes: "The County Superintendency soon proved itself worthy to be called the right arm of the system. Under the guidance of the Department, it organized the educational forces of the State, and infused greater energy into the work. The State and County Superintendents aroused and educated public sentiment, and the Directors clothed with ample powers, carried out with considerable zeal the much needed reforms." To these stimulating influences were added the efforts of teachers, struggling by means of Institutes, county and State Associations and annual conventions to improve themselves and to elevate their calling to the dignity of a learned profession. The act of 1857 which separated the school superintendency, from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and made it an independent department, and which placed the system in all its parts above and beyond the arena of party politics, greatly increased its power for good.

The Normal school law, which passed the Legislature in the same year, was the crowning work of school legislation in Pennsylvania. It settled the public policy on the subject of education, set a high standard for future generations to work up to and substantially completed the organic structure of our common school system.

Thus we see that the State has exercised its prerogative in the establishment of a system of free schools, cooperating with the family and the church in the education of children, promoting the common welfare of the citizen and enhancing the best interests of humanity. Not only this but has given the system officers to carry out its provisions, and generously fostering it with large State appropriations. The efficiency of the system however depends greatly upon the manner in which the provisions of the law are carried out, and the faithfulness of its officers in the discharge of their respective duties. The complete armament of the system in the State of Pennsylvania consists of 12000 school Directors—17142 teachers—78 county and city superintendents one state superintendent and over one million of children—all under the control, indirectly, of the PEOPLE, as we will take occasion to show hereafter, in commenting upon the duties of school officers under the law. The grand machinery of the Pennsylvania school system and that which distinguishes it from all other state systems is, that it is a system *of the people, for the people and by the people.*"

MORAL.—The first thing that merits commendation in this district is the taste exhibited on the part of teachers and scholars in the decoration of their respective school rooms. Many of the houses are old, and are fast becoming unfit for school purposes; yet the paraphernalia wrought by skillful hands made the old buildings appear as if they had renewed their youth. And, so, I give Moon District the *first honor* in its efforts to cultivate the taste of the children and to gladden young hearts with pleasing associations and happy surroundings. There are five schools in the township—most of them were well conducted and performing an appropriate educational work. In one school the order and discipline were such that they certainly neutralized the efforts put forth by the teacher to advance the mental condition of the school. I am persuaded however that the teacher under more favorable circumstances would have no difficulty in making his school successful.

LOGSTOWN.—This Independent District has two frame buildings and two schools. The houses are not good and are very badly located. The schools however were in excellent condition when visited. The Upper school exhibited all the traits of an experienced and successful teacher; and the Lower, One was conducted with much skill and ability which a few more years of experience will ripen into a "master of the situation." GEO. M. FIELDS, Co. Supt.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

BEAVER LODGE, No. 366, I. O. of O. F.,
BRIDGEWATER, Apr. 28, 1870.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to again visit us, and remove another of our members by death, Therefore,

Resolved: That while we acknowledge the hand of a just God in these oft repeated chastisements, we will individually try and profit thereby, that it may be well with us when we too are called; and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved wife and friends of our deceased Brother, William Stamb.

Resolved: That our association with the deceased has been such as to endear him to us all, and to keep his memory ever sacred and cherished in our hearts.

Resolved: That as a token of respect for our departed Brother, that our hall be draped in morning, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of the deceased, and a copy to the county papers for publication.

C. MASTEN,
T. H. DOUGLAS, } Com.
R. W. ANDERSON,

Rev. Dr. Clark's Case.—The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, met at the Second Church in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday of last week, to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate certain rumors affecting the conduct and character of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D. The committee was composed of Rev. J. G. Wilson, of this place, and Revs. A. H. Calvert and John Taggart. The committee made a majority and a minority report. They are as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

Rev. J. G. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the Committee had prepared a majority and a minority report. On behalf of the majority he would submit the following:

To the Moderator and Members of the U. P. Presbytery of Allegheny:

BRETHREN.—Two of your Committee, appointed to investigate certain rumors respecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., would respectfully submit the following report:

From an examination of persons and papers your Committee find that an engagement of marriage existed between Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and Miss Lillie Hawkes, and that this engagement was broken by one of the party, viz: Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., for reasons satisfactory to himself, then and now, as declared by himself.

JAS. C. WILSON, Chr'n of Com.
JOHN TAGGART.

MINORITY REPORT.

Rev. A. H. Calvert stated that he had prepared a report which had been written in such a way as to represent the Committee; a majority, however, had not endorsed it, and he would present it as a minority report. He then read the following:

Mr. Moderator, and Members of the Presbytery of Allegheny:

As a member of your committee, appointed to investigate certain rumors respecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., I would respectfully submit the following report:

Having carefully inquired concerning the case I have elicited the following:

Both from the statements of the parties and the correspondence, I learn that there was a promise of marriage between them.

I further learn that after some time, apparently by the consent of both parties, this contract was annulled, or left so as to be annulled or confirmed by mutual consent.

From the correspondence I could not be assured that there was a renewal of that contract by Dr. Clark, but the statement of Miss Hawkes is positive—that there was a renewal of the contract.

I would further report that I saw no reason, from the correspondence, why the engagement should be broken, neither did I learn from the correspondence which one of the parties first proposed the breach of contract, but the statement of both is that it was voluntary on the part of Dr. Clark.

I would further report that the general character of the letters written, I believe, by Dr. Clark, is such as I would expect from a Christian, and one much devoted to the work of his Master. They breathe a spirit of love to His cause and kingdom.

Having submitted the foregoing facts, I have nothing to recommend to Presbytery, but would respectfully ask to be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

[Signed] A. H. CALVERT.

A committee consisting of Revs. Sturgeon and Timmons was then appointed to prosecute the charges against Dr. Clark, before the Presbytery. Drs. Collins and McLean, the latter of Beaver, were appointed to conduct the defense. The trial will commence on the 15th of May.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—Our Democratic brethren are not disposed to falter or grow weary in the pursuit of office. Their success last fall has doubtless encouraged their hitherto fainting hearts, and several of them are longing after the flesh-pots. The *Review* contains three announcements for the Sheriffalty, viz: Felix Boyle, Jr., W. C. Bryant, of Mottsville, and Jas. S. Newkirk, of Cranefield.—*Ex.*

—The new church erected by the United Presbyterian congregation, of Charlers, was dedicated on Friday last, the services being conducted by Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., of Allegheny City, and Rev. Thomas Hunter, of Pittsburgh. The day was a beautiful one and the attendance was large, including many persons belonging to the other denominations. The church is a handsome edifice, substantially built, quite tastefully finished and is highly creditable to the congregation.

—Our friend, Dr. Alfred Creigh, has made arrangements with the publishing house of Messrs. Collins, of Philadelphia, for the publication of his "History of Washington County," and the work will be issued as fast as the press can perform the labor. It will make a volume of about five hundred pages. We have been shown a specimen page and it is a very fine sample of clear and handsome printing.

—We published an item last week to the effect that a corpse had been found in the Ohio river, near Steubenville, supposed to be that of Samuel Sickman, of California, this county. We have since learned that his wife visited the place and found that the remains were not those of her husband. It seems that the fate of Mr. Sickman will remain a mystery.

—The semi-annual session of the Washington Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian church, was held in West Liberty, West Virginia, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th ult. The attendance was quite large, and the business brought before the body was deliberately and maturely considered. The session was a pleasant and harmonious one.

—John E. Bell, Esq., has resigned his position as collector of internal revenue for this county, and J. P. Miller has been appointed his successor.—*Reporter.*

BUTLER COUNTY.

—On last Thursday at noon, flames were discovered on the roof of the large frame house belonging to Mr. Samuel Douthett, of Forward tp. The alarm of fire was given, but too late to save the house which was entirely consumed in a few minutes. Most of the contents were saved, yet Mr. Douthett's loss is about $3,500. No insurance. We sympathise with Mr. Douthett in his severe loss.—*Eagle.*

—Wm. S. Ziegler was seriously hurt by a horse one day last week. The horse was hitched to a milk wagon and tied to a hickory pole in front of the *Herald* Office. The horse by some means slipped off his bridal and started down street at not a slow gait. The Squire in trying to stop his course, was thrown against a post and seriously hurt.—*Eagle*

—The flouring mill of Samuel Parks, of Adams tp., was consumed by fire on Saturday night last, about midnight. We are not advised as to the cause of the fire. We are not aware of any insurance being on the property. If there is none, the loss will be severe.—*Eagle.*

—Mr. Jeff. Henry of Brady's Bend, while attending a planing mill, was struck on the head by some piece of iron broken from a part of the machinery and so severely injured that he died a few days after occurrence.—He was a nephew, by marriage, of the editor of this paper, and was a most excellent industrious, sober young man. He leaves a wife and several small children. May he sleep in peace.—*Herald.*

VENANGO COUNTY.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Franklin last week, Thomas Quinn, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, restore the property stolen or the value thereof, and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Washington Hale, convicted of rape, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Wm. Young, convicted of felonious stabbing and cutting, was sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment in the same institution. Edward Mayer, convicted of assault with intent to commit rape, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the same place.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, May 2.—The Military Committee reported adversely to several bills. The House bill granting one year's salary to the family of the late Gen Rawlins was reported favorably. The joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the Society of Friends for certain lands for the benefit of Indians, passed. A number of bills were introduced and referred. The bill to make up deficiencies in land grants to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific railroad to Portland, Oregon; and the bill granting lands and right of way in Missouri and Arkansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line along or near the 35th parallel from the Mississippi river to the Arkansas river, passed. The House bill extending for thirty days the time within which persons elected to office in Texas may take the oath of office, was amended and passed. The bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines of the U. S. Steamer Oneida, giving them twelve months' pay, was amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Many bills were introduced and referred. A bill to place the name of Mrs. Lincoln—widow of the late lamented Lincoln—on the pension roll, and pay her annually three thousand dollars, passed, under the operation of the previous question. A resolution authorizing the President to intercede for the pardon of a Fenian named Gallaher, under sentence of 20 years' imprisonment was adopted. A joint resolution declaring the 30th of May—being the day appointed for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who died in defence of the Union—a public holiday, to be forever observed as such by the people of the United States, passed. The Committee of the whole was voted power to stop the debate on any portion of the tariff bill. The tariff bill was under consideration up to the time of adjournment.

SENATE, May 3d.—The House resolution making the 30th of May a holiday was opposed, and referred to Committee on Military Affairs. A number of bill, were reported against, and several new ones introduced and referred. The bill for the survey of a railroad route on the west bank of the Potomac river, near Georgetown, to Harper's Ferry, was passed. Also the Omaha and Northwestern land grant bill was passed. The census conference committee made a report which was adopted. The bill limiting the number of special agents of the Treasury Department to fifty-three, and fixing their compensation, was passed.

HOUSE.—The discussion of the tariff bill occupied the attention of the House the greater part of the day. No bills were passed.

SENATE, May 4th.—The House concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* July 4th, was debated until the expiration of the morning hour. An appropriation for deficiencies in carrying out reconstruction, passed. The following bills passed: To aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific railroad; authorizing the Southern Minnesota railroad to connect their line with the Southern Pacific railroad; for the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska; donating condemned cannon to the McPherson monument; to pay the family of the late General Rawlins one year's salary; to allow settlements of accounts of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy; to define the intent of the act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue, acting as collectors of internal revenue, pay as such; to amend the bankrupt act relative to its operation in territories.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of War was asked for all reports made by brevet Maj. Gen. Terry, relating to Georgia, not already communicated to Congress. The report of the committee of conference on the census bill was agreed to. The tariff bill then came up and was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, May 5th.—The House bill to place the widow Lincoln on the pension roll, was reported with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. A number of bills were reported from committee. The House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of July was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour. The Osage Indian Land Bill was discussed and laid aside without action. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was debated and postponed for the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill, without action upon which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A lengthy debate occurred on the bill to regulate the civil service, which was eventually recommitted and ordered to be printed. The Senate amendment to the House bill fixing the appointment of certain officers of the Treasury Department was concurred in. The Senate bill to establish an additional land district in Kansas, passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue its bonds for the construction of the road, and to secure the same by mortgage, was discussed till adjournment.

At a meeting of Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of O. F., held in Bridgewater May 7th, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence He who rules the destinies of man has seen fit to remove from among us our worthy brother, Hiram Reno, to approach his throne above. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the decrees of the All Wise, but at the same time we deeply feel and deplore the loss of our beloved brother.

Resolved, That brother Reno was worthy of and enjoyed the confidence of his fellows and brothers of the Lodge, and honestly and faithfully discharged his duties as a member thereof.

Resolved, That notwithstanding we are called upon to mourn his loss, we do not mourn as those having no hope,

Our Brother is not dead but sleepeth;
Our Brother will rise again.

Resolved. That we sincerely offer our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved friends of our departed Brother.

Resolved. That as a token of respect for our deceased Brother, the Lodge room be draped in mourning; and that the members wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered on the journal of the Lodge and a copy be presented to the friends of our deceased Brother, also a copy to each of our county papers for publication.

H. B. BEISEL,
S. E. MCCABE, } Com.
J. DAVIDSON,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the names of the following persons as candidates for the various offices for which they are named. The Primary meetings will be held on Saturday May 28th 1870. The Return Judges of the primary elections will meet at the Court House, in Beaver, at 1 p. m. of Tuesday May 31st.

For Congress.
WILLIAM HENRY, of Fallston.
MICHAEL WEYAND, of Bea

THE FOOL'S FARM.

John Mosgar was a wealthy farmer, with some few hundred acres of land, half of which was fertile and well tilled, and the other half a range of rocky uplands, from which grew forth nothing but scanty worthless woods. The better half of the farm was well stocked and well ordered; the farmhouse was the best in the village of Daleford, and the outbuildings were the envy of the neighbors.

John Mosgar had a knavish brother and a foolish son—his only relatives—Robert, the brother, by a just dispensation of Providence, was a man of comparative indigence, but his brother John overlooked his faults, and saw only his poverty and relationship; and when dying called Robert to his bedside, and placing the hand of his son Daniel in his abjured him to protect the imbecile for his father's sake.

The fool smiled and the knave smiled, too; the one tickled at the idea of having a friend, the other at having a new victim, easily plucked and ruined.

"I will see after him, John," said Robert, with a look of assumed affection for his nephew. "I will prove a father to him after you are gone, and I will turn the farm to the best possible account, that your spirit, if it still hover about the earth, may be pleased with what I shall do."

"Enough, Robert, adieu. We shall meet again in heaven. Farewell my brain-wrecked son," gasped the dying man.

"Good by, father," grinned Daniel, twisting his body awkwardly about. "Hope you'll have a pleasant journey—he, he!"

John Mosgar died, and Lawyer Twistwell's assistance was called in to settle up the affair. It had been the expressed will of Mr. Mosgar that his estate should be equally divided between his brother and his son, "Half to one and half to the other," were his words, though the wisdom which prompted them was not equal to that of King Solomon.

Lawyer Twistwell, at the instigation of Robert Mosgar, made a cruel construction of the will, and awarded the better half, all fertile and arable land, to the uncle; while the meaner portion, consisting of meagre woodland and rocks, fell to the share of poor Daniel.

The more heartless and unprincipled of the neighbors laughed at the fool when they heard of the award, and congratulated him on receiving so much "good upland." He, too, was well pleased, and capered about, singing mad songs, to find himself master of so much good land. He thought his the better portion, and bounded over it with boisterous glee, climbing the trees, tearing up and hurling the rocks about, plucking up the bushes, leaping down declivities, and drinking of the streams, as if he would convince each inanimate object that he was their sole lord and proprietor.

The rough waste that had been bestowed upon the witless, friendless creature, through the crafty connivance of the lawyer, Twistwell, suited the fool's taste to the charm; for there he would wander in undisturbed solitude, in idiot "meditation fancy free," unconscious of the wealth of which he had been robbed by his uncle. One little hut stood alone on it, and that served for his home; and his bodily wants were supplied by such of the neighbors as obtained fuel from his "farm."

"The Lord will never prosper him who steals his treasure from a fool," said one of these neighbors to her husband.

He shrugged his shoulders with a "humph!" for he was conscious of having repeatedly drawn more wood than he had bargained for from the "fool's farm," and was unwilling to believe in Heaven's anger thereat.

"Heaven helps those who help themselves," he drily replied, casting an eye out at the mammoth pile of brush wood, which he paid but a trifle for, in barter.

His wife seemed to understand the look, but she sighed as she poked the fire on the hearth.

"Poor Daniel!" she exclaimed; "I hope he will not suffer from cold or hunger; but he seems to be in a fair way for it, with his uncle on one side and a selfish world on the other. His half was little enough as it was, and all that is good upon it is fast dwindling away. What will he do when the wood is all gone?"

"We had better be thinking of our own circumstances," said the husband snappishly, "and let the town take care of the fools. As for Daniel no doubt he is happier now than many wiser people."

"Happier than his uncle I'll be bound," said the woman, "well of in worldly goods though he be. Old Mosgar is always distressed—suspicious and timid—as if he thought the whole town dispised him for taking advantage of his nephew. And so they do. And though everything looks well for him in a worldly way, there will come some change yet, depend upon it."

"Perhaps so and perhaps not," replied the husband indifferently. "But get the pudding ready at any rate, for I am in a hurry to be off."

So they smothered their sympathy with pudding and forgot the fool.

Some one talked with Daniel about his farm and found him satisfied.

"What will I do with my rocks?" said he, with a vacant, self-satisfied smile. "Pile 'em up. Make walls and forts. They will last longer than wood, and they never burn up."

"But you have got no cattle, Daniel nor crops."

"I couldn't take care of them if I had. I can get enough meal and milk to eat, and I don't want to work. I want to play with the children, and walk about. Uncle Robert can't do it. I am much better off than he is."

"Your wood will all be gone soon. Then what will you do? You have got no money."

"It will be time enough for me then to pull up rocks and plant seeds," said he looking wise. And I'll do it all myself, so that the seed will know me when it comes up, and bow to me in the morning, when I walk in the fields. O, I don't care for anything or anybody, with my farm!" he chuckled, flinging himself on the ground, and turning summersets in his torn clothes. "Ha! ha! ha! But I'm not proud," he added, rising and looking grave. "That's the reason I lay with the dogs; and the boys and the ducks and the geese laugh when I roll in the straw.

The idiot seemed so contented that none cared long to dwell upon the great wrong he had suffered; and so his uncle was left in undisturbed possession of what he had fraudulently acquired. Pity for the friendless was not deep enough to arouse opposition against the influential uncle.

But it was not long ere Daniel's wood was thoroughly swept away, leaving him but the barren surface of the rocks on which to rest his hopes of support; and now hunger compelled him to beg at the doors of his neighbors, for his uncle forbade him to cross his threshold—averse to the presence of such a standing reproach to his iniquity, and thinking to draw him upon the pauper maintenance of the town.

Alas! the lord of the farm was a pitiable sight to see, as he wandered half naked, from door to door offering shares in his rocks for bread, and with no more of those vacant smiles which had shown his relation in his time of imaginary wealth. Distress now joined hands with idiocy, and the dream of comfort had vanished from the fool's brain. The beggard skeleton, is his life of chance, had found casual sustenance enough to keep his soul with his body still; but that ghastly aspect of human life was more mocking than even his sterile apology for a farm. Slow and sad was the step of the sauntering scarecrow thaough the town; the melancholy eynosure of pointing fingers, the desolate victim of shameless relationship and a shattered brain. Alas for the spectral land proprietor! Had Heaven's all-embracing glance no ray to guide his listless feet.

One day, as instinct set him begging, after dinner time, for the dismal miscellany of his daily food a summer storm darkened the heavens and the earth, and peals of thunder startled all animated things. The flowers bowed in terror, and the invisible milliners who decked the bonnets of nature flew to their most secret haunts. But the fool striked abroad in the pelting rain and lifted his lustreless eyes to the furious source of the tempest, half amazed, half delighted, at the intermittent fires.

Suddenly a shriek was heard along the road, and looking backward, he saw upon a frightened horse a young maiden of the village, clinging to the mane of the galloping animal, which snorting with alarm approached him.

Daniel Mosgar was a fool—but he was a man. A wise man might have stepped aside in fear, but Daniel siezed a broken bough by the wayside, and brandishing the huge weapon for a moment, darted into the middle of the road, as the wild, carcering steed came thundering on with his insensible burden, with a well directed blow the limb was brought in contact with the horse's head. The concussion was tremendous, and the animal panting and quivering with swelled veins, fell heavily to the ground.

Happily for the girl, whose hold was upon his mane, she was hanging upon the opposite side to that on which he fell; and before the half stunned animal could struggle to his feet again, the idiot inspired by the emergency, sprang forward and took the maiden from her perilous position. The shouts of approaching men—one of whom was her father—now attracted his attention, and in a few moments, the girl, still unconscious was in her parent's arms.

"Well done, Daniel! God bless you for saving my daughter's life!" was the grateful exclamation of Mr. Fontley, as the party, bearing the girl and leading the horse, proceeded to his house near by. "You have done that which I shall never forget, and I will do what I can to repay you, poor fellow!—but he does not understand me," added the father, shaking his head, as the fool, unheeding, followed them, proudly brandishing the huge branch with which he led the horse, and smiling at all.

"What agents the Almighty sometimes chooses for his works," continued Fontley. "A fool has been the means of saving my only child from a ride to a bloody grave!"

Helen Fontley was but fifteen on that day of great danger, and was returning home from a customary jaunt when overtaken by the storm. The father was wealthy, and centered in her all his most cherished hopes.—The heroic deed of Daniel affected Fontley deeply, and filled him with active compassion for the young man. He resolved to be his friend, and he was so. Out of the mouth of thunder followed blessings for the fool. With the passage of the clouds on that day came sun upon the soul of his fortune.

Having inquired after his affairs, the next day Mr. Fontley rode over to the "fool's farm," and made a brief survey of it, Daniel and a few others accompanying him.

"What do you think of the division of the property?" was the question of one.—"Was it not cruel?"

"Daniel come to my house. Cruel?—no!" replied Mr. Fontley, his face brightning up with a meaning smile as they left the sterile uplands. "Robert Mosgar did a greater favor to his nephew by the division than his ignorance intended, if I am not much mistaken. But we will see, soon, how it turns out." From that day Daniel was amply provided for in the house of Mr. Foutley, and meanwhile the secret of the latter's words became revealed. The "fool's farm" proved rich in coal. The experienced eye of Fontley had detected in the course of his visits to it, indications which had escaped the notice of all others, and which subsequent prospecting proved true. Those barren undulations of soil contained a mighty mine of coal, and the wealth of the grateful and delighted Fontley developed the black treasure for the benefit of Daniel.

Numerous workmen were soon employed upon the before derided waste, and Daleford in a few years derived its chief importance from these fields. Capital and enterprise were attracted to the town, and hundreds of families were supported by labor in the mineral "bowels of the harmless earth," and the star of the fool rose suddenly up in the sky of benefaction. Fontley, his patron, and self appointed agent, was true to his grateful instincts and his important trust, and Daniel Mosgar became the possessor of untold wealth.

As if Heaven's rebuke were designed to be immediately manifest, the strata did not extend into the land of Robert Mosgar, and he saw with double mortification the contrasted wealth of the nephew he had defrauded. Between his efforts to purchase any part of the "fool's farm," or all of it, at any price, stood the sagacious, watchful and honest Fontley; and of what pitying Providence had held in mysterious reserve for the day of the idiot's destitution, the mind and heart of Fontley became the guardian.

Nor was this all the fortune of the fool. In his youth he had been "bright," as the saying is, but a disease of the brain had settled there, converting it to idiocy.—Years of mental darkness had left no hopes of revolution of reason, but now the reign of folly had expired. The sudden change in his lot threw Daniel into a state of feverish exultation, which resulted in severe sickness, from which skilful treatment raised him gradually to health and sense again.

It appeared as if joy had started and loosened from his brain the disease which had made him idiotic, and the long, latent bane was expelled forever. He arose a man! Man in the sanna and glorious control of all his faculties! Man in the full possession and free use of that immortal mind without which he would be no kin nor part of the Creator nor dream that our final home and harbor is the bosom of our yearning God. A man! Fool no more, and like one who wakes from some long vision of dread images, he moved and spoke with an unladen mind, and wept for joy at the coming of the morning of his liberty.

The tears of Fontley and his daughter were freely mingled with his—a happy trio. And still prosperity with brighter smiles, marched fondly on with him. The darkness fitly fell on the other side of the canvass, and the justice of God was truly vindicated.

The harvests became the prey of various misfortunes. They were backscant, mildewed, here scorched by too much heat, and there destroyed by tempests. Murrain blighted his cattle, fire destroyed his buildings, and as if the hostility of elements, and of man were not punishment enough, sickness prostrated him and in the midst of his ruining adversity, his only children sickened and died.

So fled the promise of a better farm. So perished, like the golden mist of sunset, the vision of the villain. When he recovered from the couch of physical prostration, he learned for the first time of all the good fortune of the nephew he had wronged—his reason added to his riches—his further bliss—his union with his benefactor's daughter. Then walked Robert Mosgar forth into the air and confessed, anguish, his wretchedness. He beat his breast, and strode among the ruined fields, and knelt and sobbed aloud:

"Now, oh, Lord, I know my sin! And though my heart is broken, it is purified.

And so ends the story of the "fool's" farm. So closes it with a moral. Let not the oppressor be too confident. The changes of New England's April is not so great as changes of man's estate; and they who exult, in cruel self reliance, over the unfortunate and unhappy, may take their place to morrow.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The "Oneida" Disaster—Arrival of Forty-nine of the Survivors—A Statement by One of Them.

The steamship America arrived in this port yesterday from China and Japan, and among her passengers were 49 of the survivors of the terrible disaster by which the United States steamer Oneida was lost.

Soon after the arrival of the America one of our reporters had an interview with one of the survivors who was a principal witness in the investigations which were held soon after the catastrophe occured. He gave the following account of what he witnessed. He was on deck when the Bombay was first descried coming on the starboard bow of the Oneida. The night was clear and star-lit, and only a moderate sea running. The Bombay was coming broad on the Oneida's starboard bow with her helm ported, when it should have been, to avoid a collision, put to starboard. The Bombay kept her helm a port till within one hundred yards of the other vessel, when she must have starboarded, for she paid off a little but not enough to clear, and struck the Oneida almost full on her starboard quarter, just forward of the mizzen rigging. The shock was terrific, but the hatchway of the Bombay was hardly checked for an instant. As she cleared, the startled officers and crew of the Oneida took in at a glance the fearful extent of the injury to their ship. Nearly the whole of her starboard quarter was shivered and swept away, and a broad opening cut into her hull clear down to the water's edge. That she must fill and go down in a few minutes at farthest was terrible evident, and as the Bombay was on her course, and the shore was distant between two and three miles from them, the case looked desperate. However, after the collision, Mr. Steward, Executive officer of the Oneida, hailed the Bombay and received a response. Then her steam whistle sounded and the order given to bring powder from the magazine to gun No. 1, starboard—as it was rightly judged that one would be the last above water. The men responded with alacrity; and while the Bombay was still in full view, and within plain hearing distance, three guns were fired in rapid succession.

There is no response from the other ship—no check or change in her course. The ill fated Oneida was settling rapidly by the stern; and while the brave gunners were trying to charge their piece for the fourth time, they stood over the knees in water, and could only load the gun without firing it.

Instantly on the occurrence of the collision, the order was given to clew sails, and get out boat sails to steer by, as the steering appparatus was gone. The men obeyed this order, also, as if they were not confronted by the prospect of instant death.

When it became apparent that the Bombay would not stop, and that the Oneida could not float but a moment longer, despair seized all hearts, but no panic followed.

The navigating officer: Mr. Maldeau, called out to Capt. Williams who stood on the bridge, "Captain Williams, the ship will go down in three minutes by the stern. You had better go in the boat."

But he responded, "Save yourself and all you can; never mind me. This is my place; I will stay here." Then, thinking that possibly the ship might be in soundings, he called to the men forward and all over the decks, "All hands lay out in the rigging!" Instantly, says our informant, every part of the rigging was black with the poor fellows, who, like so many wingless, helpless birds, perched and clung in it and on the yards, hoping to thereby lift themselves above the profound abyss of waters which seemed already yawning beneath them. The third gun had been fired, the water followed the powder into the chamber for the fourth discharge, the gunners stood knee deep in the sea, they could not fire again, the last signal was given but one. The *Oneida* trembled, as if conscious of her doom; she shook, settled by the stern, her prow pointed a second skyward, and then the fated ship plunged like a shot stern downwards. As the surging waters parted to receive and engulph her, one concerted, piercing shriek from every line and mast and spar went up to heaven and all was silent. The *Oneida* had given her last signal for help.

The story of the rescue of the few fortunate survivors is well known. The Oneida's gig was smashed in the collision, and in a typhoon a short time before she had lost three boats. Some forty-two men made the shore in one boat, and considered their escape almost miraculous. Had the ship been able to have gone one hundred yards further she would have been in water sufficiently shallow to leave a greater portion of her rigging above the surface and many more would have been saved. She sank in about twenty fathome and the water is deepest astern.

A party of divers afterwards went to the place. Soundings were taken and the position of the wreck determined. It was found that men in boats could reach down and grasp the lightning rod on the foretop gallant yard truck. At low water and on a clear day, portions of her rigging could be distinctly seen. Divers descended and went through the vessel. They found the immense opening in her hull, but could find no bodies in the wreck. They bro't a cutlass and glove box up. The water was extremely cold. It was thought there was a possibility of raising the vessel, and bids for such an enterprise and for her sale were talked of.

The Japanese are too superstitious. Shortly after the disaster, some of these people fishing near the place found a number of bodies in their nets, but threw them into the sea again. When a reward was offered for their recovery, the fishermen overcame their scruples. By them the body of Ensign C. E. Brown was recovered about the 22d of March. It was identified by his sleeve-buttons, which bore his name.

A Ship Burned at Sea—Terrible Night on the Ocean.

From a New York paper of Saturday we take the following: The brig Omega, Capt. Peter Kerr, from Cienfuegos, which arrived at New York yesterday, brought to port Captain Charles Owen and his wife, and the crew of the ship Thomas Freeman, which was burned at sea on Tuesday last. From Capt. Owen's report it appears his ship left New Orleans on Tuesday, April 5, for Cronstadt, and had light and variable winds until Monday last, which opened with very squally weather and strong gales from the southeast. At 3:30 P. M. the wind changed suddenly to the northwest, and the squall came over with great violence. While the crew were engaged in shortening sail at 4:15 P.M., a bright flash of lightning struck the ship, and every person on board was prostrated. As soon as the shock passed off the masts were examined, and all found to be standing, and the ship by all appearances safe. Soon after, smoke was discovered issuing from the pump-well. Upon removing the pump-well scuttle it was found that the ship was full of smoke, and apparently on fire fore and aft. The closest inspection failed to reveal to those on board, the place where the lightning had entered. Upon sounding the pumps Captain Owen satisfied himself that the ship was making no water. From all the hatches the black smoke rolled up in dense volumes, rendering the blackness of the night more intense, and nearly suffocating the crew. In order to prevent the air from reaching the ship's hold, wet sails were thrown over the chain lockers, and desperate exertions put forth to run the vessel into the land on the Gulf coast. At 10 o'clock the decks began to heat, and the lead in the scuppers on the port side to melt, pitch running at the same time from the seams on deck. All hope of saving the ship was now abandoned, and the boats got in readiness with the necessary provisions to leave her to her fate. At daybreak on Tuesday morning the gale was still raging with a high sea, but no fire had yet made its appearance. At 9 o'clock the storm abated somewhat, though every moment it was expected the fire would burst through the deck. At this time a sail was discovered to the southwest. The smouldering ship then displayed signals of distress, which the strange craft answered in the storm by promptly bearing down upon her. She proved to be the Omega, bound to New York. Her commander, Capt. Kerr, signalled that he would afford all the assistance in his power. The mate of the Thos. Freeman was then sent in charge of one of the boats with the captain's wife and daughter to the brig. The sea was rough, and it was very difficult getting alongside. At 11:30 A. M. the fire burst through the deck on the port side. At 1:30 P. M. all hands left in the long boat, saving nothing but a few provisions, chronometers, and some clothes. As the brig could not take more than the two quarter boats on board, the long boat was let go adrift. At 2:30 P. M. the ship was entirely enveloped in flames, the mizzen mast soon afterwards went overboard, and at 4 P. M. she went down. In leaving the burning ship the discovery was made that the lightning penetrated the port side of ship, cutting a hole nearly two feet square near the bends under the main rigging.

THE privileges of stockholders are illustrated by a paragraph clipped from a Paris letter:—Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard. One was a great speculator, developing the plan of a magnificent project; the other a dazzled capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. He hesitated a little, but was just yielding, when near these two passed a couple of youngsters of twelve years. They were looking into a tobacco shop close by, and one cried out to the other—

"I'd like to smoke a sou's worth of tobacco."

"Well," said the other, "buy a sou's worth."

"Ah! as luck will have it, I havn't the sou."

"Hold on, I've got two sous."

"That's the ticket! just the thing! One for the pipe and one for the tobacco."

"Oh yes; but what am I to do?"

"You! Oh! you shall be stockholder; you can spit."

It was a flash of light. The capitalist thrust his hands into his pockets and fled.

"BIDDY," said a lady to her servant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Biddy returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-five years, seven months and two days old.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Wm. Gentry, charged with the murder of an Indian, escaped from the jail at Omaha.

—The official vote of the Dominicians shows 15,719 for annexation to the United States to 110 against.

—Memorial services were held at Philadelphia on Friday last in memory of Bishops Thomson and Kingsley.

—The long dry spell in California has been of great injury to the crops. In portions of the State they are a failure.

—Four deck hands of the steamer St. Paul, names unknown, where drowned at St Louis Thursday night, by the capsizing of a yawl.

—The Presbyterian Church at Wrightsville, Pa., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire on last Friday afternoon.

—Five inches of rain is reported to have fallen at Denver, Colorado, within the last week, something unusual in that country.

—United States District Judge Graham, of Indiana, has sustained an injury which will probably make necessary the amputation of his leg at the thigh.

—The construction of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha is to be renewed at once, and the work prosecuted with all possible dispatch.

—The country Judge at Los Angelos, Cala., has decided that colored people cannot be registered until appropriate legislation is had on the Fifteenth Amendment.

Chas. Smith, of Machias, N. Y., killed his wife with an axe in a quarrel, on Thursday. He is sixty years of age and for some time lived unhappily with his wife. He was arrested.

—The people of Somerset, Pa., are determined to have a railroad, and have an engineer corps now employed in running the slopes between Mineral Point, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to the borough of Scotland.

—Wm. McCornery, who claims to have discovered obstructions on the Hartford and Erie Railroad, Thursday morning, and saved a train from destruction, has been arrested on suspicion of placing them there himself.

—A mass meeting of working men of San Francisco Thursday night decided to oppose the approaching election proposition to subsidize the Southern Pacific Railroad, unless the company pledges itself not to employ Chinese labor.

—Information from Fort Fetterman says Red Cloud and fifty of his principal Chiefs desire to go to Washington to see their Great Father. They have John Richards with them a prisoner, and will take him to Washington and deliver him up, but refuse to give him up here.

—The President and the Cabinet are entirely opposed to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, but the President says that he is willing that Cuba, San Domingo and the rest of the West India Islands should form an independent confederation, receiving moral support from the United States.

—The investigation into Gen. O. O. Howard's official conduct has thus far failed to develope a single fact to his official dishonor. The statement set afloat as to the testimony taken do not emanate from the committee, but from the conspirators against Gen. Howard, about whose complete vindication there is very little doubt.

—A gentleman who arrived at St. Paul on Saturday, from Red River, says when he left the people were wholly ignorant of the excitement in Canada, least of all that preparations for war were going on. Everybody was expecting the acceptance of the bill of rights, and the peaceable admission of the Northwest Territory as a province, and the advent of some Governor acceptable to the people.

—There was found recently, in Alameda creek, California, the tooth of a mastodon firmly imbedded in a mass of conglomerate rock. It was evidently at one time completely encased, but the rock has been gradually worn away so as to leave the tooth standing as if in the jaw of the animal itself. These traces of past ages have been frequently picked up in Livermore Valley, where this creek has its source.

—Mistakes will happen; but a little presence of mind and a good deal of audacity will sometimes get a person out of a very awkward position. A London paper tells the following anecdote in point: Two youths were spooning to each other in a crowded ball-room. "Oh, look at that old man, what a ridiculous head he has!" says one. "I beg pardon, it happens to be my father," says the other. Replies the first: "Indeed, that is your respected father! Well could you but see mine—it is quite another affair; he is twenty times more ridiculous." The two laughed, shook hands and understood each other perfectly.

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THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD. For Twenty-Five Cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer, a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c., &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO., 53 Park Place, N. Y.

Plantation Bitters S. T.—1860—X. This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a Tonic and Cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the Nervous Weakness to which Women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all Druggists. mar30:6m

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY! Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. More than 500,000 Persons Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative effects. WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK. Made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Life Giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

For Inflammatory, Rheumatic, Chronic, Nervous, Scrofula, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Blood, Skin, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, Female, Blood Diseases, Fever, Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by the derangement of the Digestive Organs.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed or removed.

In Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish. J. WALKER, Proprietor. 32 Commerce St., N. Y.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 & 34 Commerce St. N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. (mar30:3m

The Magic Comb. Will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. mar30:3m

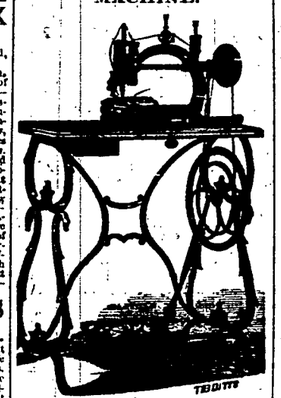
HOWLEY KNITTING MACHINE. FOR FAMILY USE—Simple, Cheap, Reliable—Knits everything. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address HOWLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me., or 176 Broadway, N. Y. [mar30:3m

Dry Goods.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper! WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!! Carpets, Carpets, Carpets! Carpets, Carpets, Carpets! Oil Cloth, Oil Cloth! OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! Window Shades! Window Shades!! WINDOW SHADES! WINDOW SHADES!!

B. MULHEIM, In the Store formerly occupied by A. S. HARVEY, on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa., Is just receiving one of the largest and Best Selected Stocks of WALL PAPER Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Books, Stationery, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Baskets, Trunks, Valices, Toys, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, all kinds of Music Strings, LOOKING GLASSES, (all sizes), Picture Frames, Bird Cages, Inks, Blank Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, and everything desirable in his line that has ever been brought to this county. His Stock is CAREFULLY SELECTED, Purchased from first hands, and will be Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices. Call and Examine for Yourselves. OUR STOCK OF CARPETS Will be unusually large for the present season, and a room for the keeping and sale of Carpets will adjoin the Store. mar23:3m] [Radical copy.]

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.



STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! Stop—please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that needle, but save the all important health, time and money by procuring a first class Sewing Machine, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. For further particulars call at the office, one door below I. N. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c., S. J. ANDERSON, Agent. mar23:1y] Beaver, Pa.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE, NELSON'S BLOCK, DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PENN'A. The Undersigned, having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by STEWART & WILSON Invites the attention of The Public Generally To his Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters & Slippers. Custom Made Work KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND. GOODS ALL NEW AND OF THE Finest and best Quality. CALL AND BE CONVINCED that he sells as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. apr13:1y. J. D. MILLER, Diamond, Rochester.

Medicinal.

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE. A Safe and Speady Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists. je30:1y

SEWARD & BENTLEY'S ALISMA FOR THE HAIR. Restores gray and faded Hair to its Original Color, removes Dandruff, CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP, Prevents Baldness, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriant. $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Each Bottle is a Full Paper Size. Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all druggists.

Hanauer's Column.

A. HANAUER, CORNER OF BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS, Bridgewater, Pa., Calls attention to the fact that he has now ON HAND, AND WILL RECEIVE DURING THE SEASON, The Latest Styles of Spring and Summer Millinery Goods, CONSISTING OF Trimmed & Untrimmed Bonnets & Hats, RIBBONS, OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS, FINE LACES, FRENCH FLOWERS & ORNAMENTS. I would also Inform my Customers and the Public that I have Engaged First Class Milliners, And will take pleasure in Showing You the Finest Bonnets and Hats Ever made in Beaver County. In Fancy Goods, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE, And we will sell at prices to deserve the FAVOR OF ALL. A. HANAUER, Corner Bridge and Market Streets, BRIDGEWATER, PA., WILSON'S BUILDING, NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., And Opposite Nixen House, ALIANCE, O. Bonnets & Hats Bleached and Pressed IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE. apr13:tf

Dry Goods.

GOLD PRICES. S. J. Cross & Co., ROCHESTER, Have received, within the last few days, the following goods, which they propose to sell at GOLD PRICES: SPRING STYLES OF PRINTS AND DELAINES, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, TICKING, CHECKS, JEANS; DENIMS, TOWELING CRASH, HOSIERY, &C., &C., &C. BOOTS & SHOES. COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SYRUP, BACON, LARD. 100 Kegs of Shœnberger's Juniatta Nails. ONE TON —OF— B. L. Fahnestock & Co's. Pure White Lead. 50 Bbls. Massillon WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, March 23, 1870

Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the Argus office.

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, &c. Wholesale and Retail, At Lowest Prices, M'CALLUM BROTH'S. 51 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. We Have Facilities for Supplying RETAIL DEALERS Equal to ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE. apr6:1y McCALLUM BROS.

Blank Constable's sales for sale at the Argus office.

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb23:1y

Blank Notes for s